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IS THE BOOM OVER?

Upon one or two occasions we have given our readers warning against being led into speculative dealings in the various breeds of live stock that are being imported in such numbers into this country from abroad, many of which are of very doubtful advantage to farmers, and certainly not so well suited to their needs in this and adjoining States, as those which have long been bred in the country, and whose merits are well established. It seems that big prices and speculative sales have about come to an end so far as the Polled-Angus are concerned, and that the "boom' under which large importations have been made has expended its force, and breeders will hereafter have to rely upon merit rather than upon assumed characteristics. for what they get for their stock. The Banfishires, (Scotland) Journal, in commenting upon the decline of prices in the

"Of all the theories advanced for the decline, the one which seems to be the most reasonable is that the market has been overstocked. In America there are a few who know the Doddies thoroughly and love them well, but to the great maen a pure-bred polled bullock; hundreds ousands of our farmers have not read nor have they even heard a description of the breed, and therefore can know nothing of the merits of the race; and thousands who have seen and admired converted to the belief that anything in the shape of a bullock can be quite equal to the lordly and tallowy Shorthorn. With a market so new, speculators have been perhaps a little too hasty, and have consequently made smaller gains than they hoped for, if they have not indeed met avy losses.

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Those who have bought Aberdeen Angus cattle in this country have been, as a rule, men of wealth. The average farmer feels that he cannot afford to pay as much for a single beast as a tidy little farm would cost. The number of buyers is therefore small, and their wants are easi ly supplied by a few cattle. Moreover, the American people are readers of newspa-pers, and while not influenced more easily perhaps than other people, it is but natural that they should give much more attention to matters which are the subject of considerable newspaper comment than to those that receive little notice from the press. Some two years ago American live stock and agricultural periodicals devoted erable space to descriptions of the polled breeds of Scotland, and thus drew attention to them. Sales were largely noted before they occurred, and full reports were made after the sale took place. Inshort, a "boom" took place, and prices an up with a rapidity which should not have been very displeasing to owners of the blacks in Scotland. It is but natural that when the pendulum swings far in one direction it should swing back again in

'In this connection it is safe to add

that not until many years shall have passed will the Doddies sell in as large numbers as do the Shorthorns, for the very obvious reasons that there are fewer to sell. The latter breed has for many genbeen the favorite with no of people in this country, and is quite to remain so as long as they are, of established races of beef cattle, much the lowest in price. In the cheapness of the Shorthorns lies the secret of much, if not of most, of their popularity. Any farmer can afford to buy a Shorthorn bull, for many of the pure-bred ones are sold as breeders for about the figures they would be worth in the market for beef. The buyer incurs no risk in purchasing one of these low-priced animals, for, if not satisfactory as a breeder, it may be sold without loss for beef. Not a few of the young bulls go at £6 each; well-bred year-ling bulls not infrequently sell at £10, and more go off at £12. It will not be denied ore go to the buyer at prices below £20 than are sold above that figure. Animals sold at public sales at less than £20 each are not published, as a rule, although they are taken into account in making up the average prices obtained at such sal the unsurpassed readiness with which the Shorthorns lay on fat is found another potent reason for the favor in which they have been held. With the masses in this country the presence of great quantities of tallow is considered an cation of a superior quality of meat. Shorthorns rapidly put on large quantities of fat in those parts where it can be felt and seen plainly, they are. naturally enough, favorites with that class of peoenough, favorites with that class of peo-ple who like to see a quick return for their ease. There are well authenticated in-

of Aberdeen-Angus cattle July 18 one yearling and one two-year old bull sold for \$262 50, an average of \$131 25; and the five-year-old cow Jennet 1st of Coun teswells 6355, her heifer calf, and the three-year-old cow Lizzie of Crofts 7535 went for 671 guineas, or about \$354 35. an average of \$177 17. This would be a fair average for ordinary Shorthorns, and shows what a great shrinkage has taken place in values within the past six months.

THE PEACH DISEASE.

In the whole history of plagues that

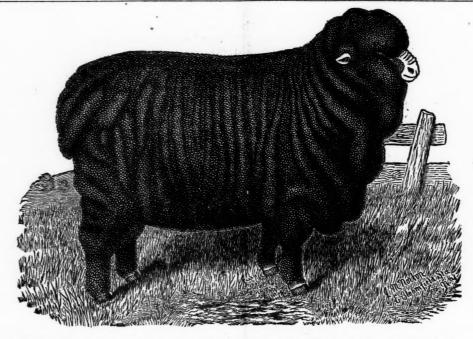
have come upon plant life none have been so insidious and destructive as the yellows in the peach tree. It is a disease of American origin and has been known and described for almost one hundred years, yet scarcely more is known of its cause and cure to-day then when it first infested the orchards of the New Jersey fruit growers in 1790. Much speculation has been wasted upon theoretical remedies and specifics, still the hard fact remains that the trees are gradually and surely dying, and that the disease has spread from its first appearance in the vicinity of St. Joseph in 1867-8 to nearly all parts of the State in this short time. It seems to have been more malignant here than in any of the eastern and southern States, as it has wholly ruined the peach interest at the place of its first appearance, where, in 1873, there were 600,000 peach trees by actual enumeration, and to-day there are not 60 bearing trees on the whole ground covered by the former figures. The spread of the disease was more rapid doubtless from the fact that its nature was scarcely known, and the diseased trees were left standing until they were scattering the germs of the disease to all surrounding orchards. The mass of the fruit growers considered the disease of a sporadic nature, one which would gradually disappear or yield to treatment or better culture.

Even eminent men, sent by authority

or in the interest of science, deluded the people by attempting to show that the disease was caused by soil exhaustion, by hard winters, by lack of of good cultivation, by a "worm i' the root," by dry seasons and hot sun. They attempted to full apprehension and create a hopeful belief in an early arrest of the disease. The State Pomological Society did every thing in its power to investigate the nature of the disease, and its many practical men ority of people in this country the breed is almost entirely unknown. Millions of people in the United States have never every diseased tree, even in its most incipient stage, but they did not succeed in convincing the many that this was the wisest plan; and selfish men, finding that the prematurely red, diseased fruit would sell in the Chicago market, picked and sold as long as the trees would bear, and thus kept the atmosphere filled with contagion. The efforts of men who desired to keep their orchards healthy by destroying diseased trees, were rendered nuga tory and useless by this disregard of every thing except present profit. The necessity of a law compelling the destruction of diseased trees was discussed, a bill drawn up embodying the principle of condemning the trees as a nuisance. This law was enacted and has become very efficacious where attempts are made to enforce it; but peach trees are dying and dead still all over the State where no attempts are being made to check the disease under the statute. Thus it becomes only a question of time when every tree

> will succumb to its fate. The plan pursued in New Jersey of set ting new orchards to take the place of the old when the trees have died of the vellows is not practiced here, as the young trees often become diseased before the fruit crop is obtained, and utterly fail be fore they bear sufficient to reimburse the planter for his labor and expense. The only remedy in the light of our experience is a total extermination of the trees either forcibly, or by awaiting the slow er process of extinction by the disease.

Occasionally a scientific diagnosis is atand bacteria theories, and soil exhaustive theories, which the investigators invariably desire to take back upon further research, and fail to materialize afterward to scientific investigation, as nothing is better substantiated than that it is a contagion and spreads not only by proximity and contact, but across miles of country where no peach trees are met in its course. Again, it goes with the wind, and almost invariably begins on the southwest part of the orchard and spreads corner-wise through the plat. The disease spread from St. Joseph much faster east and north than it did south, and now orchards 15 to 25 miles south are as free from the disease as those 50 to 75 miles east and north. while the trees within a radius of 25 miles in the direction of the prevailing winds are entirely eradicated by the disease. Again, the proof goes to show that a tree becomes infected in some of its terminal branches, more frequently in one of them only, and that the circulation carries it downward until root and top become wholly diseased, and then the upward flow causes the unnatural growth which marks the second stage of the dis-



Merino Ewe, owned by C. E. Lockwood, Washington, Macomb Co., Mich.

prematurely ripened specimens has been cut, and the tree has ripened its remaining fruit, and remained sound for several years afterward. Upon this it is assumed that the perverted tide of sap in its downward flow had not yet reached the point of severance, and the tree thus escaped the contagion. Other similar amputations have failed to arrest the disease, but very likely the limbs were severed too late too save it. When but one wiry shoot appears on an isolated limb it is of no use to cut that branch as the whole tree is diseased; if but one shoot appears others will follow in a few days, and condemn the

The germs of the disease of scarletina and other infectious diseases have yield ed to the power of the microscope, and why should not this manifestly similar infection be brought to "a local habitation and name." When once the ravager of our fair fruit is caught and examined, it can be treated understandingly. Whether the recent investigations by Dr. Miles luicidated any new facts remains for his report to disclose. The time spent was too short to go very deep into the matter, and it may be only preliminary to a more searching investigation. The production of this fruit is one of the industries of our State that will be missed, if it must be wholly abandoned and it deserves to be carefully investigated before it is given up.

FASHION IN SHORTHORN BREED-

NO. IV.

After the incident narrated in the last paragraph of our last article. Mr. Bates did not lack popularity among the majority of those who bred Shorthorns or admired them as a race of cattle. He had invariably contended that his theory of long ancestral lines through illustrious sires and illustrious dams as well was the correct one, and he had put that theory into practice and scored a signal victory as the result. This theory was not an original one with Mr. Bates, as he often quoted it as the fundamental principle of stock-breeding for improvement, taught him in early life by Mr. Wartell, to whom he paid a visit before he engaged in business for himself. Mr. Wartell was a breeder in the southern part of the County of Northumberland, and Mr. Bates often accredited him the honor of being the first improver of Shorthorn cattle. With Mr. Wartell it has been said that "pedigree was everything." With such teaching and considering the success he had attained it is not strange that Mr. Bates clung to his "pedigree theory" so tenaciously. By his operations Mr. Bates instituted a system of breeding that has been held as an example after which to take pattern or imitate, and has been followed by more tempted, and we have fungoid theories of the later breeders of Shorthorns than any other system held up by all the other

breeders of the past. After using the descendants of Belvi dere (1706) as long as Mr. Bates considerwhen called out upon the subject. It ed it prudent, he again sought for somewould seem that the disease ought to yield thing with which to infuse into his herd some fresh blood. Instead of going to other breeders and selecting a bull he used the descendants of a cow purchased by him and known as the "Matchem" cow." This cow he bought when four years old at the sale of Mr. Brown, who had bought her granddam at public sale many years before. The catalogue of the Brown sale only stated that the cow was sired by Matchem (2281) and her dam by Young Wynyard (2859). The selecting of the Matchem cow with which to cross upon his Duchesses was not in accordance with his teachings in previous years. The recorded pedigree gives so little of information as regards her ancestors that it seems like taking a great risk; but Mr. Bates had by inquiry ascertained that she was full of the blood of the Princess tribe (to which he had become greatly attached). and he concluded to make the venture and abide by the results. The blood of this cow, however, was not accepted to use upon the Duchesses until after it had been given a fair trial. After breed-

calves that were considered inferior, he or bulls used by Mr. Bell, his tenant in whose hands she had been placed, he took her in his own hands and bred her to one of his Duchess bulls and produced the Oxford Premium Cow, so named on account of her having won first prize at the Royal Show at Oxford. After this event Mr. Bates bred the descendants of the Oxford Premium Cow on the Duchess and the Duke bulls (Duchess) up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1846.

Mr. Bates bred other families of Shorthorns, namely the Waterloo, Red Rose, Wild Eyes, Foggarthorpe tribes, from which he sold females, but sold none of the Duchess heifers during his long ca reer as a breeder.

But Mr. Bates did not live to see his favorite family of Shorthorns (the Duchess) reach the popularity they did in after years. Being retained in his own herd entirely, other breeders were not allowed to test their merits, and were loth to take Mr. Bates' word for it when he remarked, as he was accustomed to, that "my Duchesses are the hest wittle in the world. After his death the cattle were neglected, and at the sale the following spring, the Duchesses averaged \$581 each. Lord Ducie was the purchaser of the Duchess, and he having died two years after, some of these cattle and their descendants came to the auctioneer's hammer again. They had been in other breeders' hands and their merits began to be known and acknowledged. Notice of the sale attracted a ure more closely than ever this season. great deal of attention throughout England and reached America. There were buyers present from all parts of the world, where Shorthorns were known and appreciated. Such an array of breed. ers had not been brought together before since the sale of Charles Colling's herd in 1810. Six animals of the Duchess family were bought by American breeders at an average of \$2,712 each. From the time of Lord Ducie's sale the fame of the Duchess family seemed to be on the increase constantly until the fall of 1873. At the New York Mills' sale the bubble

burst on the 8th Duchess of Geneva at \$40,600. From what we have shown as regards the rise of this Duchess family in the esteem of breeders since the death of Mr. Bates, it is an easy task to point the way that fashion would dictate as the proper course to pursue to gain the ascendency in Shorthorn breeding. Yes, Bates has been the fashion. The value of Shorthorns has to a great extent been estimated by the exact amount of Duke blood the pedigree would show was flowing in the animal's veins. Much stress has been laid on this point by breeders, and in too many cases animals individually inferior have been retained at the head of good herds, simply because there was a preponderence of what is usually called Bates blood in their veins. We must admit, however, that as a class, Bates bulls have out styled all others, and in the show ring, both in England and in this country, they have won more prizes than any other two or three families combined, and in the main as stock-getters merited the high estimate placed upon them. Taken all together, perhaps the Booths have shown more good cows than Bates and his imi tators, and the honors have been pretty equally divided between these two great parties as far as the show ring is concerned, but in the sale ring as regards prices the followers of Bates have reached an altitude not likely to be approached by any others. The sale ring within the last twenty years has often, where the animals to be sold were largely of the Bates' sort, been the point where men of wealth and influence would congregate and display enthusiasm rarely reached any where else outside of a great political contest. In fact the party lines have been so plainly drawn, and the traditions have been so cherished, that to reach the majority of Shorthorn admirers one would need to be so situated that he

ents that were versed in Short attributing their inferiority to the inferi- horn parlance, whose duty it has been to attend the noted sales and write out the scenes and incidents that occurred there in a style that would do credit to the event of getting together the great European dynasties and dispersing them in the order of their family relations. The excitement has often arisen to what might be termed white heat, and unsuspecting worshipers of the goddess of fashion have ventured further and further, until they have been compelled to fall ruined victims to her merciless hand.

(To be Continued.)

Stock Notes.

THE Texas cattle drive this season is the largest since 1874, and is variously estimated at 350,000 to 500,000 head.

THE average wrice received by the farmers of Ohio the past season for their wool was 27c. Last season it was 36@37c. The clip is seven per cent less than a year ago.

Two of the finest Merino rams in Vermont have recently been shipped to South America. One of them, Dictator, was the heaviest shearing ram in the State, his fleece last spring weighing 38 pounds 11 ounces.

rams in Texas this fall, says the Texas Stockman, but the dealers who expect fancy prices will certainly be disappointed. Flock owners cannot afford to pay long prices, and will fig-THE second annual Fat Stock Show at Kan-

THERE will be a large demand for breeding

sas City will be held at Riverview Park, Oct. 24 to Nov. 1st, both days inclusive, instead of on the days heretofore announced. The change has been made necessary because the day of the Presidential election was one of those THE Texas Wool Grower says sheep are not the only class of stock that has gone down in

cent. Stock cattle, as they run, which were worth from \$18 to \$20 last April, or at least were held up to those figures, are now being offered at \$14 to \$14.50. The consequence is great complaint among those who hold this A TEXAS sheep man, and one the Wool Grower vouches for as having had considerable experience, opposes the use of any rams but Merinos, unless for pastured sheep and such

as are sure of winter feed in liberal quantities

He says the mutton breeds under herd will run

to scallawags very fast and lose their best

qualities. He endorses the statement that the

lace of the Merino is on the ranch, and the

place of the mutton sheep is on the farm.

horses, which have recently depreciated 25 per

The same is the case with cattle and

THE Kansas City Indicator says that as a natter of fact, whether for the best or not. there are but two breeds of hogs that at the present time cut any considerable figure in the pork production of the United States, and hese are the Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. So largely do these and their combination predominate in the receipts at the great stock markets that there are barely enough of the others to suggest the existence of more than hose two well known black and white breeds.

THE Duchess heifer purchased by the Mitchell Brothers, of Mt. Clemens, this State, as anounced recently, has a fine red roan bull calf. A correspondent in Macomb County asks us how this calf was bred. His sire is imp. 5th Duke of Tregunter, bred by Col. Gunter, of Engand, and sold by him for \$10,000. He is a nure Duke. His dam is Airdrie Duchess 11th. red by Avery & Murphy, of Port Huron, and by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350) out of Airdrie ouchess 2d by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28359). The Mitchell Bros. have the imported 4th Duke of Underley, bred by Earl Bective of England, and sired by 3d Duke of Underley, which they will hereafter use. He is also a pure Duke.

THE Merino ewe whose representation appears on this page, is owned by C. E. Lockwood, of Washington, Macomb Co. When a year old she weighed in full fleece 138 pounds. Her fleece was an exceptionally fine one, of good style and quality. She was sired by that grand old sheep could catch the gale under the banner of Ad. Taylor's Genesee, and her dam was Bates. Newspapers and periodicals that an O. H. & W. O. Bascom ewe, bred in have striven to keep pace with the Vermont. She is a straight Atwood in none at present, that rapid growers, like The same journal reports that at a sale stances where a limb that showed a few ing her to other bulls and producing five times have employed special correspond- breeding, and a credit to her owner.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY: County-Some Statistics Regard ing It-Some of its Farms and Flocks.

Genesee was organized as a county in 1833, has an area of 650 square miles, a population of over 40,000, and is purely an agricultural county, producing wheat, oats, corn and any grain grown in the same latitude. Lumbering, once the most prominent industry, has given way to agriculture, although to some extent manufacturing is looked upon as one of the industries. The surface of the county is comparatively level, particularly in the southern part, although in some townships it inclines to be rolling-sandy gravelly soil in some parts; in others, clay loam with clay subsoil. The pine timber having been cut, oak, maple, beech, elm and basswood form the principal timber now. Its only city and numerous villages are thriving and well built towns, its churches and institutions of learning of a high order, its roads good, the general outlook of farm and farm buildings pleasing, and different classes of her citizens intelligent, enterprising and liberal to a fault—at least we found it such during our two weeks' business ramble in it and among them. The first point reached in it was Grand Blanc, at the hour when the sun first gilds the field and wood, and birds sing the sweetest, and your correspondent the most hungry, for we had left the city at 11:45 the night before. However, a short walk brought us to the home of J. H. Thompson, where the Atwoods thrive, and nature's aching void was filled. We were much pleased with the surroundings of his house and farm, and especially with the Percheron stallion, the fine pair of grade three-yearold mares, the Hereford bulls, and regretted that the owner could not spend more time with us-at least time enough to show the sheep. From here we were driven to the home of G. W. Stuart, two miles distant, where a right royal welcome awaited us, and where we stayed ong enough to be introduced by George to his friends as his "star boarder" (we did not miss a meal or pay a cent either), and to be driven by him behind a spanking five-year-old chestnut Vermont bred roadster, (of better gait, disposition, and mere horse sense and intelligence than can be found in any other in the county), for several days in the conserving of your interests. His home is a pleasant one, the family equally so, the farm well located, under good cultivation and productive, the buildings substantial and well cared for. His flock of straight Atwoods were bred by L. P. Clark, of Vermont, than whom none ranked higher. were bred with an eye to a high standard with a rare discernment and steadiness

of purpose, which placed him as a breeder, and his flock also, on the highest plane: and sure are we. as we closely examine them and listen to their present owner, and notice his enthusiasm, that this flock will not deteriorate on his hands, and will be a credit to Michigan as a sheep breeding State. The whole flock are in fine condition, as well as the 15 thoroughbred Shorthorns that loom up so grandly in their pasture. Mr. Stuart's reputation as a breeder, and the cattle comprising this herd are so well known that we cannot add to either, therefore will omit individual descriptions of breed. ing and merit, only adding that he has, through his many sales in this part of the State, added largely to the interest in thoroughbred and registered stock. He has made quite a specialty of Jersey Reds, and met with good results both in sales and quality of flesh. We were quite struck with the appearance of a nine-yearold Hambletonian breeding mare, and her young colt by side, that was sired by Tom Foster's Bagley, by Mambrino Gift. The colt is a beauty, and in its general appearance and breeding has a future of rare promise. The Percheron mares that are so well bred are still on the farm, and have not failed in either work or breed-

ing value. John A. Perry has a farm of 80 acres that is well improved, a party of good grade cattle, and a bunch of registered Merinos, purchased from Geo. W. Stuart. John Scott owns 300 acres of good land,

on it a good peach orchard, and a large bunch of grade stock, and like his neighbors, Charles Walton and C. C. Cameron, with their good farms, implements, and stock, ranks among the enterprising farmers in the town,

E. D. Parsons moved upon his 80 acres 17 years ago; it was a wilderness then; now it is a good farm, with stylish house, new barn 40x66 feet, and well stocked with high grade cattle, having used the best bulls in the county, among others those belonging to G. W. Stuart. Has laid the foundation of a herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns, having several of unusual promise, and a small flock of registered sheep of equal value. Let me add here, that on a ride in dry hot dusty days, one thing always noticed is the eagerness with which shade is sought by sheep and cattle, and as the early settlers cleared the country of its grand old forest monarchs, the present generation should plant some trees in each pasture field. We would suggest that where there are the silver maples, chestnut, or the poplars

would be best; yet, we love the unequalled elm, which is a quick growing shade tree. Farmers, will you profit by these suggestions, and plant some trees, and thus give your stock more comfort and ease?

The two brothers, A. & H. C. Wright, young and enterprising farmers, took up a piece of wild land five years ago, the appearance of which must have been almost disheartening to them, but with a will and purpose well befitting a Michigander, they chopped, logged, burned the timber, fenced the fields, and now have a fair faced looking farm upon which they raise good crops. Not content with this they some time ago purchased some thoroughbred Essex swine, and are now in the field as breeders of them, as their card in the FARMER indicates. Some of this breeding stock was purchased from the manager of the State Agricultural Farm at Lansing; but "red tapeism" has delayed the pedigrees. Were we a purchaser of blooded stock from this institution, sacred as it may be, pedigrees would have accompanied the animals and bill of sale, or they would not have been accepted. This is one of the oldest herds of English swine, and they are still popular there, as well as in this country, being regarded in both as a valuable breed when maintained in purity, and as a cross upon inferior ones. In description they are pure black, short dished face, broad between the eyes, ears small and when young standing nearly erect, but droop with age, neck short and thick, shoulders short from neck, but deep from the back, broad, deep and straight bodies of medium length, heavy hams, hair fine and soft, pliable skin, short legs well apart, mature early, are prolific breeders, flesh of fine quality and flavor, good grazers, easily keeping, endure the heat of summer well, usually healthy and free from disease, are quiet and docile, and make the finest family pork. Their herd now numbers about forty, and they should make with their young stock a creditable showing at the Northeastern Fair. They also have a good flock of high grade Merinos, using for stock ram one purchased from Mr. John H. Thomp-

E. H. Stone drifted into the mercantile profession, has been in business in Flint, Holly and Grand Blanc, but two years ago retired at the latter point, and is now what his better nature prompts him to be, a farmer and stock breeder. His farm of 120 acres is only three-fourths of a mile south of Grand Blanc. The location is a good one, the soil of heavy clay, not early in spring for work, but holding out well into the fall with feed, and a certainty of sure returns for seed and Into this, his new prof brings all his moral forces, his stamina and business education. He has built a fine residence, none better in town, and intends the coming years to repair the old, and build new barns commensurate with his stock business. At the time of writing this he has a flock of thoroughbred Merinos, of which he may well be proud, the foundation of which was laid in 1881, by purchasing from John H. Thompson ten ewe lambs, straight Atwoods, bred by him and got by Granger 287 N. Y. Register, by Compact. 121; dams were bred by Thompson and S. S. Lusk, of Batavia, N. Y., the Thompson ones by L. P. Clark 154, he by Moses. In 1882 he purchased six ewes, three bred by J. H. Thompson and three by S. S. Lusk, of Batavia, got by Rhoderick Dhu 512 and Torrent 97, Bull Dog 115 and Monitor 142. His stock ram is E. H. Stone 401, by L. P. Clark 114, by General 210, dam J. H. T. 25 by Monitor 142, by Bull Dog 104.

In answer to an inquiry we will say: The owner of the land on which there is a public highway owns the soil on which the highway passes, subject to the right of the public to use it for the purpose of a highway, is entitled to the timber and grass upon its surface. The minerals and confined wealth below it are his, and he can maintain an action in trespass for any wrong or injury done to them, for there is no common right even for pasture in a highway. Parties or owners are under as much obligation to restrain their cattle from destroying the grass, trees or hedges along the highway by an owner's premises as they are to keep them out of corn, grass or grain fields, except so far as the public will permit or deem ecessary."

Amos S. Crapser's River Grove stock farm is located two and a half miles north of Grand Blanc village, comprises in extent 240 acres of level land, on which there are four buildings, and was the home of his respected father, one of the "pioneers" for many years and who left a goodly heritage to his family. The Thread River crosses this farm and furnishes plenty of water for the stock in pasture at all times of the year. In stock we hastily notice a pair of Canadian imp. Samson and Clyde seven and eight-year-old mares, weighing 3,200 ths; some young colts of fine breeding, style and action, tracing to Royal George and imp., Messenger; the 17-year-old breeding mare Jennie June by old Ethan Allen, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, stinted this season to Hard-

(Continued on eighth page.)

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan

Aug. 13 to 1 Jackson..... Aug. 19 to 2 Ang. 26 to 29 Rast Saginaw Mt. Pleasant Sept. 2 to 5

Good Mares for Breeding.

The importance of selecting good mare from which to breed, has been referred to often in these columns, but deeming it of much greater importance than many of our farmers imagine, we think the matter will bear constant agitation. A his views in regard to the selection of brood mares, and for these and suggestions in regard to the same we gladly make room, and would ask a careful perusal from all our patrons who are in any way engaged in horse breeding. He says They should commence their inspection at the ground, and work upward. This is a good plan, as sometimes a buyer is at tracted by a showy-topped animal with a fine symmetrical outline, and is so fascinated that he neglects the more impor tant points-the feet and legs. A brood mare should be young and vigorous; her constitution not impaired by continuous years of excessive toil and hard feeding. Worn-out mares are not suitable to breed from; they should have good, tough, open feet, the pasterns strong, but not too perpendicular. The cannonbone should be short, flat, and broad from the side view, with a flinty appearance. The hocks and knees broad, the latter from the front, and the former from a side view, thighs and arms big and muscular. She should possess a good chest and crest, with a doctlity and pluck; the neck fairly long, and set well into the shoulders, which should not be upright, but slanting. She should not be short-backed (a mare with length and room about her usually breeds the biggest and best foals). The ribs should be well sprung from the backhone, and deen both before and back, the quarters long and not drooping behind. They should be broad on top, tail well set on, and loins well arched; but above all it is essential she should be sound. No mare should be bred from that is a roarer or broken-winded, or has side or ring bones, bog or bone spavins, weak feet, badly-shaped hocks or calf knees. Another matter which requires attention is the animal's temper, the offspring often taking the dam's temper. The importance therefore, of selecting a quiet tempered mare of sound constitution for breeding purposes is apparent; and though last, not least, a mare should go straight and square in her action, as it is necessary in all cases, for whatever purpose they are used, that they should have good walk ing and trotting action. It is next to impossible to get a horse possessing as many good qualities and as few bad ones as one would wish, but it is well to remem ber that a mare should be free from all hereditary diseases to be suitable for breeding purposes It would, therefore, be well to have the opinion of a veterinary surgeon as to the perfect soundness of a mare intended for the stud. Of course, it is not intended that breeders should only put to the stud mares up to the standard described—the object is to point out what is desirable in a mare, so that when opportunity to change offers suitable mares should be provided to replace objectionable ones. It often happens that when a farmer has a really good mare for breeding purposes, he is too anxious to part with her if he can make a few pounds, retaining a comparatively worthless one in her stead, which nut colt by Tremont, dam by Woodlawn, for the golden egg. A great deal has been done towards improving the breeding of other kinds of stock, and with very praiseworthy and satisfactory results. Why not follow in the same track with the horse, which is so valuable to man?

The Model Farm-Horse. Ours is an age of intense progression, and that progression is particularly intensified in America. We are a nation of workers. Neither night nor day, neither youth nor old age, neither poverty nor affluence circumscribes our unceasing energy to labor. It has been very well said that very few Americans know how to live, for they have only one portion in life, namely, all work and no play. We are always in a hurry-hurry to eat, in order that we may hurry again to our never finished work. Work robs us of digestion and deprives us of recuperative sleep. The old-fashioned methods of farming were too slow, so that we have called into requisition the combined energies of steam and machinery to hasten the labors of seed time and harvest. When, therefore, intelligent attention is paid to the breeding of the model American farm-horse, two elements will be absolutely prerequisites. We mean speed and power. He must be able to haul enormous burdens, and he must be ambitious to walk off with them at a brisk pace that would astonish the old-time farmers. whose horses imitate, in their movements, the pausing motion of yoked oxen. If the horse is a fast walker he will necessarily prove to be a brisk trotter, that is he will move with energy and eagerness up to the limit of his trotting speed. In order to possess power, it is unnecessary to encumber him with the unwieldy frame and the tremendous weight of the heavy draft horse. Seventeen or eighteen hands in height, and two thousand pounds in weight, means slow, heavy, elephantine tread, not in harmony with the rush and push of American civilization. All these classes of ponderous horses, like the Norman, the Clydesdale, and the English Draft-horse, that have been so numerously imported to this country, will answer valuable purposes by judicious cross ing. They will become necessary factors in the evolution of the American farm horse. They will contribute height and weight, and the inherited ambition to overcome great burdens. But, unassisted that little if any benefit comes from apby our own strains of blood, they could plication after two days. Our decoction knowledge; but if we are to find full and never produce the model farm-horse. Their weight and slowness of motion coldwater for twenty-four hours, when the range of results we must seek other

would never bring them into general use for long journeys or transportation, where quick transit is a desideratum .-National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Turf and Track.

BARNES, the noted racer owned by the Dwyer Brothers, has broken down, and will not start again. He was one of the best three year-olds on the turf last season.

HUNTER, a horse owned by Mr. C. D. Bliss of Tecumseh, and by Banker Rothschild, has got a record of 2:2814, and has won four ou of seven races in which he has trotted.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., trotting meeting was

disgraced by a great deal of crooked work. A correspondent of a foreign exchange gives veterinary surgeon testifies that the horse his views in regard to the selection of Billy was "doped" to prevent his winning the free-for-all pacing race. Belle F., the mare recently purchased by

W. R. Armstrong, of Almont, from A. C. Fiske, of Coldwater, won the 2:30 class at the Cleveland meeting, in three straight heats. Time, 2:31, 2;3214, 2:2314. She is by Masterlode, and out of a mare by Magna Charta.

THE Mason Driving Club, of Mason, Inghan County, will give three days' races on Wednes day. Thursday and Friday, August 20, 21 and 22. They have just completed a first calss, new one-half mile track. They offer \$900 in premiums for 3:00, 2:27. 2:50, 2:34, 2:40, and free for-all trotting classes, and a 3:00 and free-for all pacing classes and a three-in-five half-mile running class. The Secretary of the Club is Mr. L. C. Webb.

OUR readers should remember the meeting at Flint, which takes place August 19, 20, 21 and 22. The trotting purses will be contested by the 3:00, 2:50, 3:40, 2:34, 2:27 and the free for-all classes, and for pacers in the 2:30 and 2:21 classes. A stallion race for stallions no having a record better than 2:20, and three running races complete the programme. East clean-cut head; the eyes lively, indicating Saginaw takes the following week, August 26, 27, 28 and 29th. and entries close on Saturday next. The programme here will consist o 3:00, 2:50, 2:40, 2:34, 2:28, 2:23 and free-forall classes, trotters; the 2:30 and 2:20 pacers and two running races.

> FREDDIE GEBHARD is generally believed to be a cross between a dude and idiot, but it is well to remember that while traveling in the very sharpest company, such as horsemen of the eastern States, he has just been fool enough to beat them. His horse Eole won some fine races last season, on which Freddie pulled in a pot of money. This season Eole was declared rheumatic, and sent down for a course of sea bathing. He appeared at Monmouth Park the other day, and won a race in the most hollow style, none of the horses opposed to him, and ome of them good ones, having the ghost of a chance. It is beginning to dawn upon some of the knowing ones that Freddie is not quite the fool the papers would have them believe.

THE three-year-old colt purchased recently by Mark Hopkins, of St. Clair, for \$2,500, was bred by Mr. Geo. Griffith, who sold him to Mr. Geo. G. Whitcomb, of St. Johns, Clinton Co. when six months old. He was allowed to run until last winter, when he was broken to harness and driven to a cutter during the winter On the second day of May last he was turne out and given a five weeks' run to grass; he was then taken up and driven to a 450 pound road wagon, and it was by driving him to this wagon that Mr. Whitcomb discovered he was fast: he was then bitched to a sulky and driven a few times, and the fifth time he was ever hitched to a sulky or on a track he trotted a full mile in 2:43; the first half in 1;23, last in 1:19, last quarter in 381/4 seconds, a 2:33 gait. over a slow half-mile track. He was sired by Monarch, Jr., dam by Scott's Hiatoga

Horse Gossip.

MAGGIE F., a mare owned by Mark Hopkins of St. Clair, and which had a record of 2:26 died recently from an attack of colic.

DR. W. A. GIBSON, of Jackson, has recently sold to Prof. N. W. Lawton a yearling chest reminds one of killing the goose that laid \$250. Also to J. C. Deyo, of same place, a week old colt named Sweepmont, by Tremont, dam by Sweepstakes, for \$200.

EXPERIMENTS have been made by the Lon don Omnibus Company in regard to the uses of bruised oats as compared with feeding them whole. The company owns and uses 6,000 head of horses, the one-half of which were confined to the feed consisting of bruised oats cut hay and straw, and the other half to whole oats and hay. The ration allowed per day, according to the first system, was 16 pounds of bruised oats, 71/4 pounds of cut hav and 61/4 pounds of cut straw. According to the old system, 19 pounds of unbruised oats were fed and 13 rounds of uncut hay. The saving thus effected on each horse per day was five cents or \$300 per day on 6,000 horses, the drivers pronouncing, at the same time, in favor of the norses fed on the smaller ration.

Scrofula diseases manifest themselves in the spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood. and removes every taint of scrofula.



Experiments at the New York Agricul-

tural Experiment Station. Dr. Sturtevant publishes the following account of experiments made at the sta

"The turnip flea beetle, Naltica striolata, attacked our young plants of cabbage, cauliflower, turnip and radish, doing much injury by eating from the leaves. We have made many applications with the view of discovering the most efficient preventive against its injuries. Among these may be mentioned tobacco water. cut tobacco leaves, kerosene soap emul. air-slaked lime. The date of each application and the proportions of each used. etc., were carefully noted, and the plants upon which applications were made were examined daily, and the number of insects found counted and noted in com plants which had received no treatment.

tails but will proceed at once to results. water is very efficient in keeping off the insects, when frequently applied, but its not yet been able to place themselves in strength seems to volatilize quickly in the sun, at least our figures seem to show was made by soaking tobacco leaves in satisfactory explanation for this wide

water was poured off to be used, and was causes; and, judging by my own ex applied to the plants by means of a gar den sprinkler.

"We found the kerosene emulsion diany more lasting than are those of the to- good results, do not come by chance; they bacco water and when frequently applied retarded the growth of the plants. This emulsion is made by combining one gallon of kerosene, one gallon of water and four pounds of common yellow barsoap, heating the mixture, with occasional stirring, until the mass becomes homogeneous, and then continuing the stirring until it becomes cold. This preparation is entirely permanent and may be diluted to any desired extent by the addition of rain water.

"Tobacco leaves cut fine by passing them through a fodder cutter, and placed about the plants of radish, had a very visible effect in keeping off the Naltica, the appearance of the leaves showing the beneficial result. It may be noted of the application of tobacco, whether in the form of leaves or decoction, that it stimulated the growth of the plant as well as protected it from the insect.

"Air-slacked lime dusted over the plants while wet with dew is unquestionably beneficial, and in dry weather its effects are quite lasting.

"We tried also kerosene mixed with and, at the rate of one cunce of the former to one pound of the latter, but the mixture had little influence in protecting from the insect, while it was detrimental to the growth of the the plant.

"Buhach powder mixed with alcohol, and this mixture reduced with water was applied, in different degrees of dilution, without marked effect.

"Soluble phenyle proved nearly or quite valueless, for when applied in sufficient concentration against the beetles, it injured or destroyed the plants.

"It is well to note that plants grown in a frame made of twelve-inch boards, were not perceptibly injured by the pea-beetle. This insecf, though very agile, rarely jumps high, hence in many cases we may prevent its attacks more easily in advance than we can subdue its injuries after their access to the plants.'

An Ear of Corn.

When the teachers of agriculture were walking through the grounds of the New York Experimental Station, Prof. Lazenby asked for a description of an ideal ear of corn. Professors Roberts and Morrow both named as the first essential quality that it should break off easily or have a small attachment to the stalk. President M'Cann, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, expressed some mild surprise at the emphasis laid on this quality. Dr. Sturtevant showed that where the kernels extend well over the butt the attachment is correspondingly small and easily broken. In breeding Waushakum toward the type desired, he bred the stem nearly off and was compelled to breed away from the

Other requisites of a perfect ear were fairly uniform size from butt to tip, depth of kernel and smoothness of surface. One good ear to the stalk would probably give the highest yield, although Dr. Sturtevant thought that a stalk might take enough nutriment for three good ears, and it was thought that unnecessary foliage on most varieties might sustain another ear. Of course, one large ear to the stalk would be preferable to two ears yielding the same weight of grain, on account of the labor saved in husking. As to the best length, number of rows and other points

eed is a most promising field. Practically it should be remembered that what is best for one region may not a valuable quality where early frosts the stalk should be considered where this makes a large share of winter fodder. It is not too early even now for farmers to begin the selection of seed. Go through the field and mark the vicorous stalks which are making the earliest and strong est sets. Cut away the surrounding stalks and give them a fair chance. As the season advances note the stalks hills and ears best suited to the conditions of climate, market and general use. Save an abundance of seed, and next year plant some of it in a plot by itself where it cannot be crossed by the pollen of inferior kinds. Continue this careful breeding and selection until a variety is obtained that suits your special needs. It only needs system and persistence to obtain the ideal ear of corn.

Average vs. Maximum Dairy Profits The following extracts are from a paper read by C. R. Beach, before the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. A comparison between the average and maximum farm crops would show nearly,

or quite, as great disparity: "A score of cows may be named that have produced over 500 lbs. of butter in a single year; yet a large number, if not a majority, of the cows levoted to buttermaking will fall below one fourth of that amount. There are cows that have given from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. of milk in a single year, and yet I believe that a majority of the cows of this State will not much exceed 3,000. N. S. Wright, of Elgin, Illinois, reports from his herd of 27 grade Holstein cows, he received \$97 74 sion, soluble phenyle, buhach powder and per head; and yet the average proceeds from the dairies of our State will not much exceed one-third of that amount. A cow has been kept an entire year upon the product of a single acre, and yet, amongst the farmers who make dairying a leading business, from five to eight parison with the number found upon acres are required. This wide difference may be in part attributed to the fact that We will not burden our readers with de- dairying, in the modern acception of the term, is comparatively a new business in "A saturated decoction of tobacco this State; and very many, and perhaps the majority of those engaged in it, have condition and with surroundings to produce the best results; and a part may be attributed to the want of scientific

perience, I should say that the fault is chiefly in ourselves, and not in our stars, that we are underlings. We don't try; we luted with eight parts of soft water to be are constitutionally lazy, intellectually, if very efficient, but its effects are little if not physically. Extraordinary, or even do not simply happen. "Eurotas" did not make \$778 worth of butter in a year because she happened to be a Jersey. The cow that gave 18,000 lbs. of milk did not do it because she got to giving milk and couldn't stop. It was not a special dispensation of Providence that Mr. Wright received \$98 per head for the milk of his cows, while his neighbor received but \$30."

Price vs. Quality.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlemen tells the following illustrating the difficulty of getting a price for an article commensurate with quality:

"The master of Pomona Grange, in our county, took a load of extra clean wheat to a mill in Akron. While waiting his turn to unload, he saw a load unloaded that had about 10 per cent of foul stuffmostly cockle-in it; yet the owner got as much into 11 cents per bushel as he did for his prime article. Meeting Mr. Shumacher, the owner of the mill, soon after, he asked him if he thought he could find a market for cockle. It seemed to be perfectly hardy, suffering but little from either insect enemies, drouth or winterkill, and he thought seriously of raising it as it seemed to be marketable.

"Mr. Shumacher replied that he knew of no one one who wanted cockle; that mill ers would go to great expense if they could get machinery that would separate it from the wheat as it made the flour dark colored and inferior, but as yet no machinery had been invented that would entirely separate the two.

"'Why, then, said the granger, do you put a premium upon the growing of cockle in wheat by paying the careless, slovenly grower as much, or nearly as much, for his mixture as you do me for my wheat?"

"' 'Well,' said the mill owner, 'we ought not to, but if we discriminate to any great extent, we make enemies of a portion of the farmers, and therefore we do as we do, thinking it the least of two evils.'

"Grocerymen and merchants do the same way in regard to butter. When Mrs. Cloverblossom brings her golden Jersey product to them, they are all smiles and praises, and pay her-the market price. When Mrs. Wagongrease brings her butter, barely fit for lubricating heavy axles they leave off the smiles and palaver and pay her the same. It is easy to preach excellence, but it is a sad fact that the world pays a premium on mediocrity."

Winnipeg Wheat for Export.

A correspondent of the Montreal Ga zette, writing from Winnipeg, July 15th, says: "Mr. Van Horne, in a lengthy in terview last week, estimates that there will at least be 7,000,000 bushels of wheat for export if the present prospects of the crop are realized. He figures that the farmer will obtain a dollar a bushel for this wheat. The agents of English firms have bargained to pay \$1 40 for No. 1 hard wheat at Montreal. The C. P. R. rate, via the lakes, including elevator charges, is 271c. It is upon these figures that Mr. Van Horne bases the calculation that the farmer here will obtain a dollar per bushel. It very doubtful however, whether more than a fourth of the farmers would be able to secure this price with the extreme variability in every respect is present system of branch lines. In the whole Province there is not much more such that the breeding of the best for than one hundred and seventy-five miles of branch lines in operation. From some portions of the country, notably the westerly part of Southerly Manitoba, it costs be best for all. Quickness in maturing is the settler nearly forty cents a bushel to draw his grain to a good marketing town. threaten, and the amount of nutriment in However, the dollar a bushel, as presaged will be eagerly accepted, and, with the fertility of this soil at his command, the average farmer will consider the times most prosperous."

> M. PASTEUR, says our Paris correspondent, hesitates to give his experiments respecting inoculation against hydrophobia with virus of rabies itself specially modified, as definite, till a government commission report on same, which it will do in the course of a few months. At present, scientists seem to be concentrating their attention on microbes, bacteria, bacelli and kindred parasites, as the causes of all contagious maladies in the animal kingdom. So far as Pasteur has operated for the charbon, that is a success beyond yea or nay; the only point farmers differ about is the duration of the anti-vaccine preventive. The foot and mouth disease is being well studied at the Alfort veterinary college college, and M. Bonley may be able in the autumn to make known the result of his inquiries, conducted on the Pasteur lines.

Agricultural Items.

THE Western Agriculturist says: "Aloes in ne powder is sure destruction to lice on animals. Good feed and plenty of it will generally prevent the lice from getting on, but aloes is asafe remedy, dusted on dry in all kinds of

Good seed is a very important item in rais ing a profitable crop of cane. If we want to secure the best results we must plant seed from cane of the very best quality. To do otherwise is certain to result in a decrease in the yield, as well as in the quality of molasses

ALL the potato diggers yet invented rely for doing perfect work on having the potatoe planted not very deeply hilled up. This brings the tubers somewhat nearer the surface and greatly lessens the labor of digging. The practice of level culture for potatoes has for this reason made slow progress among farmers. Many who hill up potatoes leave their corn fields as level as possible.

An authority says it is always best to feed variety of food in the ration of a horse. As a simple food oats are best; but oats and corn are still better, and oats, corn and barley better still. And whatever food, one pint of linseed meal per day to a horse will be found to pay well in health and condition. One of the best combinations as a food for horses is 800 pounds of corn, 800 pounds of oats, and 100 pounds of flax seed, evenly mixed and all ground to

PASTURES occupied by sheep, instead of beming poorer each year, become richer and produce more and better feed. The bushes and briars which so readily spring up in almost every pasture, are eaten off and kept down by sheep and their place occupied by grass. The weeds and worthless plants will be kept down and exterminated. Sheep cat a much large number of plants than any other farm animal, eating many that horses and cattle refuse. Hence a few sheep should always be kept in a pasture with cattle or horses to eat those plants which horses and cattle refuse.

THE Rural World says: "The great los sustained by keeping cows on poor pasture can scarcely be estimated, especially when they have to drink from stagnant pools. Something can't be got from nothing. food of support must first be obtained before the cow can give any milk at all, and all the profits consist in the quantity of food she eats over and above that required for maintenance. If she has to wan er over a large range of pasture, especially in the hot sun and when the flies are troublesome the food consumed in producing this mechan ical work would otherwise have been used in the production of butter. Hence the necessity for rich pastures and plenty of shade trees Always remember that under a proper system of feeding, the more an animal eats, the greater will be the profit."

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C. A. WARREN, P. & T. 45 LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH Trains run on Central Standar I Time cincinnati, Colum's and Cleve. Express.....

Adrian, Toledo, Cleve-land & Buffalo Express Fayette, Chicago & Cin-cinnati Express... 3 90 pm The 7 10 p m train will arrive, and the 3 00 ptrain depart from the Fourth street depot. One trains will arrive and depart from the Brush sm depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Arem

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & ML. WAUKEE RAILROAD. Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by the train Standard Time, which is 28 minutes slowed train Standard Time, which is 28 minutes slowed train Standard Time, the first Decomber 30th, 1838.

Detroit time. In effect Decomber 30th, 1838.

Depart. Arriv. 6:50 a.m. 11:551

*Morning Express 6:50 a m

*Through Mail 10:30 a m

*Grand Rapids Express 4:30 a m

*Holly and Saginaw Ex 8:35 p m

*Night Express 10:30 p m

* Dally, Sundays excepted † Daily. *Daily, Sindays excepted. † Daily. † Daily, Saturdays excepted. Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Han-Chicago Express at 8:39 am has through coads and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago. Chicago and Owosso Express at 8:35 pm in through coaches and Pullman Palace Sleeper h

Chicago.
Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detail to Grand Rapids.
Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. N
Ticket Office, 156 Jefferson Ave., and at Depol.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTI June 15, 1884. Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. STATIONS.

...Lapeer Ju... Port Huron Saginaw City ... Lansing

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south as toutheast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 an and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indians R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the Sonta and East.

Via D. L. & N. R. R.

A. To Grain rapidly to the Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for Marquette, Mich.

Trains adily except Sunday.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

D. McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN,
Gen'l Sup'L, Gen'l Frt. & Pass. & Marquette, Mich.

Marquette, Mich.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC B. I

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run at Central Standard time.

Central Standard time.

Leave. Arrive.

Chicago & Indna's. Exp. 9.38 am 46.49 g.

Ind. and St. Louis Exp. *3.48 pm *12.23 g.

Chicago Express. ... ‡10.08 pm ±12.23 g.

Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via Todo, at *8.45 am; ‡3.35 pm; ‡9.35 pm.

Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toledo at *7.50 pm; ‡12.30 pm and ‡1.00 am.

† Daily. *Except Sunday. † Except Saturdi † Daily. *Except Sunday. † Except Saturdity Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and Louisville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
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FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

ED RIVER VALLEY WILL DO. BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE SPECIAL OFFER **To Actual Settlers** ng locality, the cheapest of an

> J. B. POWER, ST. PAUL, MINN



Horticultural.

THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Acres in one Plat Devoted to Its Cul-Bre Thirty Thousand Plants in Bloom it one Time—List of the Most Beautiful

A reporter of the Rochester (N. Y.) find recently visited the rose plantaion of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, the all known nurserymen, and we take his report of what he saw, a list of ne most beautiful varieties then in bloom. the report says the plantation presented maof the most beautiful sights imaginthe Five acres of land which comprises is "block" were covered with rose hishes in full bloom. Every shade of folor, excepting blue and green, was here isplayed. Mr. Barry pointed out and named the different varieties. To the merperienced eye all appear equally jeautiful, but those who have studied the gtknow that some varieties are better sted for this climate and better adapted for home culture than others. The most histy bushes, with a few exceptions, are mown on "Manetti" stocks, which were morted from Europe. Those varieties hich are of slow growth when propagatfrom the root, thrive best and mature nickest when budded on the imported ock. They are also much more hardy and better calculated to withstand the igors of our severe winters. Among the wrieties noted as particularly fine were

the following: Madam Gabriel Luizet—Very large pink flower; one of the best of the hardy varie-

Marshall P. Wilder-This rose was mound by Ellwanger & Barry from the sed of the Jacqueminot. It is of vigor-ous growth, with large blooms of a cherry armine color, and produces flowers long after other varieties have ceased to bloom. Rev. J. B. M. Camn-This rose is amed after an English clergyman, and is armine, semi-globular in form, and is ery fragrant. Eugenie Verdier—The flower is a beau-

trous foliage.

Alfred Colomb—This is a brilliant car mine rose of the Jacqueminot family, very large and extremely fragrant. It is

me of the best varieties for general culti-Marie Baumann-A brilliant carmineimson rose of exquisite color and form nd very fragrant. Marie Rady-Flower vermilion shaded

with crimson, large and of globular form nd very fragrant. Baron de Bonstetten—Flower rich, velely maroon, very large and full. Jean Liabaud-A crimson-maroon flow-

m, illumined with scarlet, large, full and Prince Camille de Rohan; Splendid ason flower, large and moderately full. Xavier Olibo—A very dark rose of a rich crimson color and large size; one

of the finest varieties grown.

Louis Van Houtte—A crimson-maroon me of medium size; blooms very free Boieldieu-A cherry red rose, very large and full.

Anne de Diesbach-Flower a beautiful hade of carmine, very large and fragrant. This is a superior variety for garden.

Francois Michelon—A seedling from La Reine. This is a deep carmine rose, imgrant and a free bloomer. It blosoms after other varieties have ceased to

Baroness Rothschild—A light pink mee, very symmetrical, but without tragrance. It is very beautiful in form, and is one of the best exhibition varieties. it is also very hardy and blooms until late the season

Edward Morren-Cherry rose color, hobular in form, and of exquisite beauty.

La France—This variety was grown ing to a silvery pink. It is very large, a constant bloomer, and is the sweetest and most useful of all roses, being unrepassed in the delicacy of its coloring. Prince de Portia—A vermilion rose of

ım size, and very fragrant. Elise Boelle—A white rose with a deli-tate tinge of pink, full circular form and Magna Charta-A pink rose suffused

with carmine, and very fragrant.

Charles Margottin—A seedling with reddish crimson flower, very large, full and sweet. It is an excellent bloomer. Madame Victor Verdier-A carmine-

imson, very fragrant.
John Hopper—This is a seedling rose,
of bright red color with carmine center, d is a profuse bloomer. Mabel Morrison-White, sometimes nged with pink. In the autumn the

etals are often tinged with pink.
Countess of Oxford—A bright carmine one without fragrance. It is a seedling from the Victor Verdier rose.

Marquise de Costellane—Of carmine Alfred K. Williams—A magenta-red

e of imbricated form and delicate Persian Yellow-Small and nearly full. is valuable only on account of its culiar color and form. The same may

said of the White and Red Japan The Crested Moss and Gracilis Moss are noted for their beauty of the buds, which we pink and surrounded by a mossy ringe and crest. They are great favorites with the action.

Mr. Barry said that aside from the lopagation of plants, rose culture was not of itself profitable in this section. In ew York and other large cities the lorist who succeeds in producing a large umber of blooms just after the close of he Lenten season is sure of a fortune, as very high prices are paid. To do this equires a great deal of skill, combined with more or less good luck. In Roches er the demand for roses in winter is not very great and prices are not high mough to make their production remuerative. For years it was the ambition of alturists to produce a green rose. This has been done and now they are trying e get a blue one.

THE TWIG PRUNER.

Every year at about this time there may e seen under many of the grand old oaks which adorn the college campus, several branches. If one of these be examined, the woody portion will be found to be neatly cut off from the inside, but a Portion of the bark being broken off. If one of these limbs be split longitudinally, a footless cylindrical grub will be found in a burrow through the central portion

asect which was described very long ago under the scientific name of Elaphid-cabbage-worm, which frequently ruined commencing to be seen, that land deeply time to hatch. By close watching you

Dr. Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vege-

The larvæ above mentioned, after be coming full grown pupate, and come forth the following year as slender, brownish, long horned beetles, about half an inch in length. The eggs are laid close to a joint of a leaf stalk in July, and soon hatch, the larvæ penetrating to the interior, and burrowing a longitudinat hole.

Remedies: Gather and burn all such fallen twigs in the fall or winter.

CLARENCE M. WEED.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Aug. 2, '84.

Insect Remedies

A recent bulletin of the N. Y. Experiment Station details the results of different remedies applied to the various pests The striped cucumber beetle, Diabrotica

vittata, is a pest well known to the garden. We have applied kerosene mixed with sand, an ounce to the pound, to the soil about the plants of cucumbers to prevent his ravages, but with little, if any, beneficial effect noted. We also tried soluble phenyle diluted with water at the rate of a tablespoonful of the former to a gallon of the latter; the application seemed but a partial remedy for the attacks of the insect, and proved injurious to the plants. Soluble phenyle mixed with sand in the proportion of one ounce to the pound proved almost instant death to the plants wherever it touched them.

In order to test the influence of noxious odors in repelling the striped bug, we placed among the plants of a hill of squashes a few corn-cobs that had been dipped in coal-tar, placed a frame of mosquito netting over the hill and introduced a dozen cr so of the bugs. The insects applied themselves to the leaves of the squash vines with their usual relish, and the following day we found that instead of the enclosed bugs attempting to make their escape through the netting, after or before or during a rain, if the numerous visiting bugs were at the outside tiful silver pink, tinged with fawn and fiely formed; the plant has large, lus-way in. The same result was noted as following the application of corn-cobs dipped in soluble phenyle, a liquid possessing a powerful odor resembling that of coal-tar.

Paris green mixed with water, half a teaspoonful to two gallons, when carefully applied to both sides of the leaves of cucumbers or melon vines, is nearly efficacious; when applied only to the upper side of the leaves, however, it is of less value, as the beetles remain much of the time during sunny weather upon the lower side of the leaves and upon the stems.

Kerosene emulsion, as described in bulletin 88, diluted with eight parts of water, did not keep away the beetles, while it was injurious to the foliage.

The cabbage caterpillar, the larva of Pieris rapæ, was effectually mastered by the use of Buhach powder applied with a bellows. We are making further trials in order to determine what degree of dilution may answer for successful use.

The asparagus beetle, Ciroceris asparagi has made its appearance in the Station garden. We find Paris green applied in water, sure death to the larvæ, although neither this nor the kerosene emulsion seems to have apparent eff:et upon the peetles themselves.

The currant worm, the larva of Nematus ventricosus, succumbs readily to Madam Noman—A white rose with is made while the dew is on the plants so shaded center, of medium size, full and discounties and of avanishe beauty leaves. Applied so as to adhere the apom the seed of the common tea rose. plication lasts for several days; the dust them the finest patch of luscious black. No matter if the wounds seem to heal over naof the hellebore kills, however, very rapidly, the caterpillars with which it comes into contact, and the substance may be applied dusted from a dredger, as soon as the young larvæ appear. The kerosene emulsion, as noted above, was but partially successful. Buhach powder in the dilution of a quarter of a pound to three gallons of water was but partially successful.

Buhach is the trade name for the pulverized flowers of Purethrum cineraria folium now extensively cultivated in California. It is sold, put up in tin cans, and should be purchased in these original packages. Its use as an insecticide is highly recommended by our best entomologists, and it is certainly worthy of extended trial.

Starting Blackberry Plantations.

A correspondent of the Country Gen tleman says: "The most common method of starting a new blackberry plantation is to use plants of the last year's growth, but it is well to remind growers that they can do just about as well with suckers of the current year, if they will plant carefully and water at the time of setting. Dig up plant in April or May, while in full growth, cut the top off near the ground, expose the roots as little as possible, plant very soon, pour water about the roots before filling the hole with earth; fill and pack the earth closely about it. I treated several hundred so this spring, and they are doing rather better, I think, than plants of last year set in April. Of these quite a good many always die for some reason, and it is an excellent plan to fill these vacancies with suckers of the current year-much better than to wait a full year. The same is true of all raspberries which propagate by suckers. If one waits a year, the young plants then must compete with their older neighbors, the roots of which already begin to monopolize the ground. The second year it is still worse, and indeed, it is well nigh impossible then to fill the vacancies successfully. For these reasons, when a plantation of anything is started -trees as well as vines or plants-it is very important that all start at the same

Cabbage as a Farm Crop. As vegetables not otherwise provided for in the schedule of the tariff, cabbages imported pay a duty of 10 per cent. For ome years past many millions of them have been brought hither from Germany and sold in the markets for 10 to 15 cents per head, and even higher. The high the crop is worth growing, as it is an exand occasionally for horses. The great difficulty in the way of growing cabbages, however is in the cabbage-worm. and in the way this pest is treated. It is well known that danger is more dangerous to the coward than to the brave man who avoids and escapes it by a bold charge upon it, or by coolly meeting it. And in a like manner the cabbage-grower may meet and defy his green enemy by boldly planting five cabbages where he would have set but one, for as there are just as many butterflies to lay eggs and just as many worms, there will be just as many upon a quarter of an acre as upon an acre or upon ten acres, and of course, the more cabbages the fewer worms there will be to the acre and the less damage will be done in proportion. Therefore one may plant cabbages successfully for sale or for use if he will follow the bold plan, selling the perfect heads and feeding the other ones.

But we have found that pyrethrum, the

so-called Persian insect powder, is a contact. complete protection against this insect, as is also the common white hellebore applied in fine powder, and one may safely plant cabbages if this remedy is used. The time for planting the late crop is the present month. The best late varieties are the large late Drumhead and flat Dutch; and for domestic use Drumhead Savoy. The last is very tender and sweet and keeps as well as any. The preparation and planting are precisely the same as for corn, excepting that a plant is set instead of seed dropped at at every space of three feet apart each way. The ground is marked out in the usual manner; a small handful of guano or special fertilizer being scattered and mixed in the soil, and a plant is set out when the ground is moist after a rain. It is better to set the plants late in the afternoon, or put off the planting until ground is dry. As plants can be purchased for a dollar a thousand, it is generally cheaper to buy than to grow

Blackberries en Militaire. Says the writer of "Curb-Stone Cray-

them .- Toronto Mail.

ons" in the Inter Ocean, reviewing his 'war days:"

'That reminds me." said an ex-soldier who hadn't been to Minneapolis, "of a little incident in my own experience Our Captain was a straight up and down disciplinarian, and was always rushing us into a fight. One day, while in camp in West Virginia, he ordered the company formed in light fighting order, and comingout of his tent placed himself at the head, and without explanation we marched away at a swinging quick-step. Scarcely a word was spoken during that march of three or four miles up a mountain road, but as the Captain directed the march along a bridle path, the boys nodded at each other as much as to say. This means trouble for somebody.

"We moved along this path until we ame to a ridge. We skirted along the lower edge of this until came the order to front face and deploy. We went up that hill stumbling over stones and briars, the Captain exerting himself to keep the line without a kink or a curve. Suddenly he gave the order to halt and to fix bayonets. The boys began to think the old codger had lost his senses when he thundered out in measured tones: 'I call the attention of the men who have obeyed my orders so unquestioningly that there bushy-stemmed tree. The heavy lopping of lies not more than five paces in front of the tops of trees is also injurious to the tree. berries I ever saw in my life. I discovered them vesterday, and after tasting them I resolved to make a secret raid. And here we are. The men will stick their rifles, bayonet down, in the ground, and proceed to pick and eat blackberries.'

The Phylloxera in France.

The commission appointed by the government, to try all the remedies they believe practicable for combating the phylloxera, and if a perfect cure was found to recommend the payment of the reward of 300,000 fr., has made its annual report. Some eccentric remedies were addressed to the committee, such as the secretions of snails in salt water: the employment of venomous plants, of electricity, and lastly, blessing the seeds of the grape before sowing. The committee recommends the employment of the only efficacious means known thus far. viz: submersion, sulphuret of carbon, and sulpho-carbonate of potassium. It draws attention to the astonishing results obtained by M. Maies, that of strong manurings of the vineyards followed by 'summer"-not "autumn," which is the Faucon process, of irrigation. The same body has courageously admitted the beneficial advantages resulting from employing American stocks-for heavy lands the wild Riparia, Solonis, York, Madeira, Vialla and Jacques. The stocks are best to employ, as they resist, by their roots; grafting American cuttings is not so good.

THE Prairie Farmer gives a new method of preserving fruits, which the House hold Editor would be glad to have some of our readers try, and report its practicability to us. It is as follows: Use crocks. stone butter jars, or any other convenient dishes. Prepare and cook the fruit precisely as for canning in glass jars; fill your dishes with the fruit while it is yet hot, and immediately cover with cotton batting securely tied on. Remember that all putrefaction is caused by the invisible creatures in the air. Cooking the fruit expels all these; as they can not pass through cotton batting, the fruit thus protected will keep an indefinite period. The writer of this has kept berries, cherfruit for two years with no cover save

batting on the jars.

ion putator, by Prof. Peck of Massachu- the whole crop for sale and left it fit only pulverized, prevents the roots from fork setts. It is also figured and described in for feeding. But even for this purpose ing, encourages a greater development of saccharine tissue, and a heavier yield of They are very small at first, but you will cellent fodder for cattle, sheep and pigs, roots, without reducing the desired sugar properties. Italy is progressing in beet culture.

Horticultural Notes.

A New York seedsman has a 54-pound box of cauliflower seeds which he calls worth \$2.700, and keeps it in a safe-deposit vault.

It is said that air-slaked lime, sprinkled into the earth where cabbage plants are to be set, will prevent the ravages of the cabbage maggot. It might be worth trying.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer says is a distressing sight to see the wives and daughters of large farmers scouring the roadsides and fence corners, beneath a July sun, in search of berries enough for tea. It is a mistake to smear a tree with tar to

keep off the canker-worm. The tar should be

put on a strip of canvas or very thick paper. If tar has been applied directly to the tree lit. should be removed, and all the outer and loose bark carefully scraped off where the tar has had IF a barrel is filled with rain water, and some finely decomposed hen manure put in it from time to time, the mixture will have a very

stimulating effect on hills of cucumbers squashes, watermelons and cabbage to which it may be applied. Liquid manuring is too expensive for most farm crops, but it pays in THERE is nothing, says the Germantown Telegraph, in the range of what we call "greens" to be compared to spinach, which will grow at all seasons of the year and a bed

may be sowed in Ootober, and as hard frost

ready for cutting earlier in the spring than any

nes on can be lightly covered up, and be

other crop except perhaps rhubarb. CALIFORNIA fruit is extolled on all sides for its beauty. When this is tasted it will be found that the size and color are misleading the expected flavor is absent. Apples grown in the East, though smaller, are infinitely better to eat and it is the case with fruit, as with wheat, that the northern limit of production always gives the juiciest and most desirable fruit. The small Canadian nntmeg melon grown in the valley of the St. Lawrence is un-

THE Rural New Yorker says that the fruit resulting from the union of the Manchester and Sharpless, the Manchester pistillate, and the latter perfect flowering, is of larger size than that resulting from a cross of any other known perfect flowering sort; it is sufficiently firm for a reasonably near market; in shape it closely resembles the Sharpless, being, in many cases picked into the same basket, passing for the Sharpless, and selling for the same price per quart; but the yield is double the number of quarts per acre, and the money value is three times as great.

approachable for flavor anywhere.

PROF. COOK says he does not believe scabby potatoes are caused by wire-worms. He suspects scab is the result of a fungus attack. With reference to disposing of the worms, he says in the New York Tribune: "I have often referred to the English method of trapping wire-worms by putting pieces of potatoes in the ground with a stick stuck in them to mark their position. The worms gather on the potatoes, and are quickly destroyed. This year wire-worms were destroying Professor Tracy's melon and cucumber vines by eating off the roots. He put the potato traps in the soil and thus saved the vines from destruction."

THE practice of lopping off the tops of shade trees for the purpose of making them grow thick has little to recommend it. The graceful, weeping boughs of an elm, or the round and symmetrical top of a maple are much to be preferred over a truncated, low-headed turally, as they seldom do, the tree inevitably suffers. A general heading-in, practiced by means of long-handled shears, and the occas ional use of a fine-toothed saw, is to be recom nended if the tops of shade and ornamenta trees are not satisfactory.

THE American Cultivator says: "Although analysis does not indicate it, coal ashes have a great practical value in growing fruits and egetables. They change the mechanical condition of the soil for the better, whether it be light or heavy, and one of their best effects is diminishing the ravages of insects. Trees lanted in beds of coal ashes are invariably healthy. Squash vines grow with less liability of attacks from the borer, and radishes are grown free from maggots. These well-attested facts show that coal ashes are far too valuable to be thrown away as they often are. It may not pay to apply them to grain crops, but in the orchard they are almost as good as a dressing of manure. For cherry and pear trees coal ashes are better than manure.

This is pre-eminently the vacation month, when thousands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of summer debility, the disagreeable symptoms of scrofula, the tortures of billousness, dysper sia or sick headache, there is more pain than pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will purify your blood, tone up and strengthen your body. expel every trace of scrofule, correct bilious ness, and positively cure dyspepsia or sick headache. Take it before you go, and you will enjoy your vacation a thousand fold.

Apiarian.

IF you desire to store honey in barrels, stand them in the sun for a few hours then drive the hoops. After putting in the honey you will find the hoops will bear driving again in a day or two. Barrels filled with honey shrink instead of swelling as when filled with water.

SAYS Frank Dougherty, in the Indiana Farmer: Comb honey that has been re moved from the hives should be examined every few days. If the comb shows signs of worms the honey must be fumigated ries, plums, and many other kinds of with sulphur. Care must be taken not to give them too much, or it will discolor the comb, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will depend of course on ATTENTION is being drawn, says our the size of the room or the box used. It Paris correspondent, to the fact that in requires but very little of the fumes of the vexed question of the best varieties of sulphur to destroy life, either animal or sugar beet, more study has been paid to vegetable. Sulphur will not destroy the This is the larva of the twig pruner, an price of course was due to the scarcity of the manures, than to the actual nature eggs, so it may be necessary to give them cabbages, and the scarcity was due to the and preparation of the soil. It is now a second dose after all the eggs have had

will be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. detect their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of a mealy looking substance on the capping or round the edge of the combs.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON says, in regard to the ventilation of bee hives: "Doublewalled hives are poor conductors of heat, but it should be remembered that there is an internal heat that must escape, and that putting bees into a double walled hive to shield them from the heat of the sun is like a person putting on an overcoat in July to keep out the heat; the dead air space between the outer and inner walls would be of a higher temperature than the surrounding atmosphere. The coolest and best hive for summer use is a single-walled hive, shaded during the middle of the hottest days. The outer case or "cap," often used to protect the inner case containing the sections, gives too much protection. At the season when sections are being filled with honcy they seldom need protection from cold, and the outer wall increases the temperature. When hives are so constructed that the cap cannot be dispensed with, it would be an excellent plan, during the hot weather, to raise up one end of the cap and keep it up by prop, thus allowing a free circulation of air and the escape of the internal heat. Caps, raised in this manner would in a considerable degree, answer the purpose of a shade board; but it is much bet ter. to so make the section cases that they can be exposed to the weather, and then shade them when necessary. To secure an abundance of ventilation, one beekeeper protected his sections by simply covering them with cotton cloth. Cut-ting holes in the sides of the hive and covering the holes with wire cloth is not the way to ventilate a hive. The bees protest against this by plastering over the wire cloth with propolis. If the bees are given a large, generous entrance, half an inch high and as long as the width of the hive, they will find no trouble in ventil-ating the inside of the hive."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE DO NOT CLAIM

that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure everything, but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and health of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, we are naturally led to the conclusion that a remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other im purities from it, as HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA loubtedly does, must be the means of prewenting many diseases that would occur without its use; hence the field of its useful-ness is quite an extended one, and we are warranted in recommending it for all de-rangements of the system which are caused by an unnatural state of the blood.

Why Suffer with Salt-Rheum?

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Gentlemen—I was a great sufferer from
Salt-Rheum on my limbs, for a dozen years
previous to the summer of 1876, at which
time I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
The skin would become dry, chap, crack
open, bleed and itch intensely, so that I
could not help scratching, which of course
made them worse 'At the time I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla (in the
summer of 1876) they were so bad that they
discharged, and I was obliged to keep them
bandaged with linen cloths. The skin was
drawn so tight by the heat of the disease
that if I stooped over they would crack open
and actually bring tears into my eyes. The
first bottle benefited me so much that I continued taking it till I was cured I used one
box of Hood's Olive Ointment, to relieve the
taking. Hoping many others may learn the
value of Hood's Sarsaparilla and receive as
much benefit as I have, I am,

Very truly yours,

MES. S. S. MOODY,
No. 75 Broadway.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15, 1878. MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by druggists. Price \$1, or six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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America, and is universally admitted to be the

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B AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, a highly concentrated Medicine, scientifically compounded of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Stillingia, Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great strength and curative virtue.

HON. F. JEWETT, ex-Mayor of Lowell, and ex-State Senator, says that the only preparation of Sarsaparilla that seems to "real, lasting good" in cleansing the blood and expelling poisonous matter from the system, is

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Has been tested by and has received the unqualified commendation of 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 families throughout the world.

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D. B. KERR, Big Springs, Ohio, testi-fies that his son, fifteen years old, was cured of Catarrh in its worst form, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

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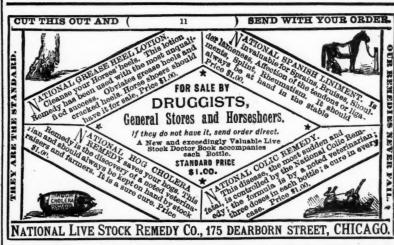
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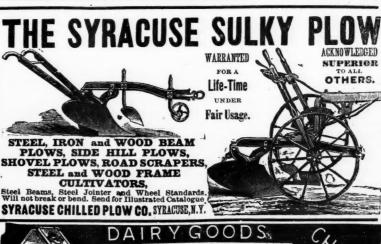


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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 203,723 bu., against 124,328 bu, the previous week and 43,927 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were 253,278 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 153,353 bu., against 121,081 last week, and 190,731 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on August 2 was 15,075,971 bu. against 12,760,444 the previous week, and 18,750,986 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 3,315,527 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending August 2 were 2,172,776 bu., against 1,945,308 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 9,862,475 bu. against 6,-672,215 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The course of the market the past week has been steadily downward, and prices have dropped out of sight. The receipts have been large at all principal shipping points, and though the exports were quite heavy yet the visible supply increased over 3,000,000 bu. during the week. This destroyed all confidence on the part of the "bulls," and they have either quit altogether or turned "bears." The quality of the new wheat from the various States is 9,607 bu. the previous week and 10,477 exceptionally fine, and this will give it the call over English or Indian wheat in the British markets. The week closed with the market at the lowest points reached. and nothing in the outlook favoring better prices in the near future. Yesterday the date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monmarket was more active for cash wheat, the total sales for the day amounting to 125 car-loads, but values were still on the down grade, resulting in a decline of export clearances for Europe the past about ic per bu. on both white and red. The receipts of red are outrunning those of white each day. Chicago declined in eight weeks the exports were 1,037,461 bu. about the same ratio. Toledo was also against 32,183 bu. for the same time in 1883. lower but active, at 80tc for No. 2 red | The light receipts and the paucity of spot and August delivery, and 811c for stocks make oats very firm, and it is near September. All the markets closed quiet. The following table exhibits the daily

		_								10.1	No. 2	No. 2	No.3
										white.	white	. red.	red.
July	715.								. 1	031/2	90	92	
**	16.				 				1	04	90		
**	17.								1	04	91	91%	78
	15.								1	03%	9116		
	19.								1	031/2	92	9116	
66	21.								1	0214	91	921/2	
**	22.								1	01	91	91	
66	23.					 			1	011/6	91	91	
66	24.										90	90	
46	25.								1	0114	89	901/2	76
44	26.				Ĺ		Ī		1	0116	89		84
64	28.						ĺ		1	02	89	88	85
66	29.								1	02	89	9134	80
66	30.								1	01%	89	90%	00
66	31.				Ī				1		87	90	
Aug									-	97	871/4	00	
66	2.										86		83
6.6	4.								-	951/4	85	88%	831
5.6	5.									951/2	871/4	881/4	00/
66	6.		-		Ī		•			93	8714	8734	
66	7.				-	 •	-			9216	85	861/4	
66	8.		1		_					9134		8516	****
66	9.			-	-	Ĵ				90	85	841/	
66	11.						•	•		891/2	84	8334	****
_	19										O'E	3374	***

closing prices of wheat from July 15th

The total sales for the week were 461 carloads of spot, and 668,000 bu. of futures. For the same week one year ago they were 449 cars of spot, and 618,000 bu. of futures.

There was not much activity in futures and the continuous decline in values will probably put an end to speculative trading until the true position of the wheat supply for the next year is fully ascertained. The following shows the closing prices of futures for the months given, on No. 1

August. Sept. Oct

Tuesday	925%	9216	93%
Wednesday	91	9116	91%
Thursday	89	89	891%
Friday	89	8914	8916
Safurday	8834	88%	89
Monday	88%	88%	891/2
For No. 2 red futur	es clo	sed on	the
days named as follows:			
	ugust.	Sept.	Oct.
Friday	86	86	86%
Saturday	8414	84%	8516

Dakota's wheat area is placed by the statistical agent at 1,600,000 acres, with the promise of an average yield of 16 bush els per acre, which will give an aggregate crop of 25,600,000 bushels of wheat of

better quality than last year. The N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly makes the following estimates on the new crop, which certainly is not a favor able showing for better prices the com-

ing year: The consumption of wheat per capita in the United States is variously estimated from four to five bushels. Without stat ing what it is, it may be assumed that i will be about 4½ bushels for each person to approximately arrive, at about the aggregate used annually for food. Calling the population 57 200 000 th population 57,300,000, the consump for alimentary food would be abou 257,850,000 bushels, and for seeding, esti mating wheat area at 49,000,000 acres about 55,200,000, and for manufactures say 15,000,000. The domestic consump on will on this basis be about 328,050 One or two yards will probably be picked this week, though if they will stand over Monday, they will be allowed to do so. One grower thinks he will pick Seedlings els. If there shall be a crop of 500,000,000 bushels, or thereabouts (and the latest information points to a crop as large as five hundred millions), the sur plus available for export will be, on this basis, about 172 million bushels. The

exports in 1883-4 were 107,428,443 bush els, vs. 145,779, 748 in 1882-3."

foliage being thin. They have not compared with those of one week previfruited any more than ordinary for vines, if even that, but the hops bid fair to be large, clean and rich. We would rather

bu. the previous week, and 29,438 bu. for

the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments

were 4,489 bu. The visible supply in the

country on August 2d amounted to 4,356,-

038 bu. against 4,687,653 bu. the previous

week, and 10,917,788 bu at the same

date last year. The visible sup-

ply shows a decrease during the week

of 331,615 bu. The exports for Europe

the past week were 297,262 bu., against

325,465 bu. the previous week, and for the

past eight weeks 5,342,739 bu., against 8,-

956,867 bu. for the corresponding period

in 1883. The stocks now held in this city

amount to 5,855 bu., against 9,909 bu.

last week, and 26,700 bu. at the corres-

ponding date in 1883. Stocks and re-

ceipts are light, but with a light demand

and very highly colored reports from the

growing crop, values have declined dur-

ing the week, and |551@56c are the best

offers for No. 2 in this market, while new

mixed is quoted at 541@55c. At Chicago

prices have also declined, and No. 2 corn

is now quoted there at 511c per bu. In

futures August delivery is quoted at 511c,

September at 51c, and October at 49% c per

bu. At Toledo corn is quiet at 541c per

bu. for No. 2, and 54c for August and

53%c for September delivery. The Liverpool

market yesterday was quoted at 5s. 41d.

per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 6d-

for old do., an advance of 1d. on new, and

21d. on old mixed. The report of the

Department of Agriculture to August 1st,

"The condition of corn averages the

same as in July report and is higher than in any August since 1880. It has been

exceeded but three times in ten years,

viz: in 1878, 1879 and 1880, when it was

bu. for the corresponding week

bu. The visible supply of this

grain on August 2d was 1,771,603 bu.,

against 3,504,671 bu, at the corresponding

day amounted to 3,984 bu., against 8,

303 bu. the previous week, and 24,291

bu, at the same date last year. The

week were nothing against nothing

the previous week, and for the last

ly impossible to fill orders. New oats

sold on Saturday at 351c per bu. No. 2

white would bring 40c per bu., and No. 2

mixed 36c per bu. At Chicago oats are

weak and lower. No: 2 mixed spot being

quoted at 251@251 per bushel, August de-

livery at 25tc and September at 25c.

The Toledo market is quoted dull at 38c per

bu., and No. 2 cash at 36c. The New York

market is easier, but ranges higher than a

week ago. Quotations there are as fol-

lows: No. 3 mixed, 36c; No. 2 do., 371c;

No. 1 do., 38c; No. 2 Chicago mixed,

39c; No. 3 white, 434c; No. 2 do., 444

@444c: No. 1 white, 47c: Western white.

40@47c; State white, 42@471c. The Agri-

cultural Department report, just issued

puts the average condition of oats at 94.

one point lower than in 1883. The crop has

been harvested in lower latitudes, and

promises a fine vield in most Northern

HOPS.

The hop market may be quoted quiet

and unchanged, and it is probable that

but little will be done until the new crop

begins to come forward. Nearly all the

old stock on hand is of very poor quality,

and offers for such stock are really no

criterion of what good new hops will be

worth. At New York the cold weather

has interfered with the business of brew

ers, and they are not in the market at

present. The Daily Bulletin says of the

"There seems no outlet as yet for any thing in the way of round lots. Home

Their are not many goods offering, how

Quotations in that market on Saturday

ast, crop of 1883, fair to prime

The Waterville Times, of Friday last,

in its review of the market and the crop

"Since Tuesday there has been some trading, about 150 bales changing hands

at $25\frac{1}{2}$ @26\frac{1}{2}. What hops there are here are not on offer except at the top quota-

tion. Thirty-two cents was paid Wednesday for two lots of Palmer Seedlings near Morrisville. Thirty-five cents was

offered here, but we learn of no sales.

next week, and then go right on with Humphreys, as they are forward. The

first part of week after next, or Monday.

do good to prime... do low to fair.....

23c for other than a very fine

having found no takers.'

N. Y. State, crop of 1883, choice

were as follows:

prospects, says:

market:

The shipments were 736

has this to say of the crop prospect:

in 1883.

sestimate under than over ‡ less than last year in New York State. England re-mains about as last stated." The Times publishes a careful report of the crop on the Pacific coast, giving the acreage, prospective yield, and compari-CORN AND OATS. sons with last season. In this report the The receipts of corn in this market the yield is put at 62,290 bales, against 42,027 past week were 6,370 bu., against 8,359 bales last season, an increase of about 40

> 7th says: "The first bale of new hops brough into Oneida this season was by N. M. Lawrence, on Monday morning last, and xpressed to A. J. Luce & Co. Ira J. Snell sold half of his '84 crop Monday last to O. M. Knox, of thi village, for 30 cents per pound. Mr. Snell will probably harvest from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds.

per cent. The Oneida Union of August

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is a considerable demand for choice table butter in this market at present, and but light receipts of what could be classed under that head. Still there is no perceptible change in prices, although good stock is held much firmer. The cool weather has favored holders, and they are not forced to realize at once upon stock, which is a great assistance to the market. The best of the receipts, such as could be classed as table butter, commands about 17c per lb., while fair packages sell at 15@16c. Good creamery butter is quiet at 20@23c. At Chicago there is considerable firmness in the trade, and at higher prices by 1@2c all around than a week ago. Quotations there are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 21@22c; fair to choice do. 16@20c: fancy dairy, 17@ 18c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 9@12c; packing stock, 7@71c. At New York holders of fancy stock are very firm and demand outside rates. The demand for fair to good stock is not very active, and there seemed to be a weaker feeling among sellers at the close of the weak. Values are generally higher than a week ago. State stock is quoted there as follows:

VIZ: 111 10/0, 10/9 and 1000, when it was	are generally higher than a week ago.	1
99 in each instance. There has been an	State stock is quoted there as follows:	1
improvement in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas,	State stock is quoted there as follows.	
	Creamery, fancy	١
New Jersey and Pacific coast. A slight	Creamery, choice	1
New Jersey and Pacific Coast. A slight	Creamery, prime 20 @21	:
decline in condition is reported in Ohio,	Creamery, fair to good	
Indiana, Illinois and in some Southern	Creamery, ordinary 15 @16	
States. A drought has prevailed in por-	Half-firkin tubs, best@20	
tions of the Ohio valley and in Texas with		
tions of the Onio valley and in Texas with	Welsh tubs, best	1
considerable severity, reducing the con-	Welsh tubs, fair to good 16 @18	
dition of corn six points. The averages		1
of the principal States are: New York, 91;	Quotations on western stock in that	•
Maryland, 94; Virginia, 95; North Caro-	market are as follows:	4
lina, 97; South Carolina, 94, Georgia, 97;	Western imitation creamery, choice 16 @17	•
	Western do, good to prime 14 @15	4
Alabama, 99; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana,	Western do, ordinary to fair 12 @13	4
78; Texas, 83; Arkansas, 91; Tennessee,	Western dairy, fine	١
99; Pennsylvania, 90; Kentucky, 91; Ohio,	Western dairy, good 12 @14	
81; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 92; Iowa, 103;	Western dairy, ordinary	1
Wissers 100 Ferrare 101. Nobreske 105	Western factory, best current make 121/2@13	J
Missouri, 102; Kansas, 101; Nebraska, 105.	Western fectory fair to good 11 @19	
The receipts of oats in this market the	Western factory, ordinary 9 @10	,
		1
past week were 6,882 bu. against	The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday	t
9 607 by the previous week and 10.477	of 4h	•

says of the market:

"The supply of State creamery pails and of the fancy marks of Western creamery is small, but the sales now rarey exceed 23c and 22c respectively. State dairy packed goods come to hand in small quantity, and the sales depend entirely upon the quality, though there has been nothing shown of late that buyers would nothing shown or late that be likely to snap up eagerly. Western be likely to snap up eagerly. Western and the dairy goods imitation creamery and the dairy goods of high quality are held with firmness, and not much choice factory shown, though none of them are securing any great amount of attention at the moment The export demand may possible be called fair and there is no radical change in prices, but the inquiry, as noted in our last, is mainly to fill back orders, and buyers have lost nothing by waiting un-til the last moment. The low grades are til the last moment. The low grades are ruling steady, and useful stock at from 9@12c is less plenty, and in general way about ½c dearer than a week ago."

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Aug. 1st were 626,368 lbs., against 414,655 lbs. the previous week, and 371,366 lbs. two weeks revious. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1883 were 1.045,527 lbs.

Cheese is in better shape than for two or three weeks, and values have advanced. In this market full cream State is selling at 9@91c from first hands, the latter price for favorite makes. Some New York full creams are on the market, and bring 104 @11c per lb. The Chicago market rules about the same as a week ago, with fulcreams firm, and skims and damaged easy. Quetations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 9@94c, full cream flats, 9½c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair skims, 21@4c; low grades, 1@2c; Young America, 101@101c. The New York market is a shade higher on some grades, and choice goods are The week closed, however, with faulty stock weaker, and holders inclined to make concessions where quality was

not up to the mark.	Quotations	there
are as follows:		
State factory, full cream	fancy 10	@101/4
State factory, fine, full cr		4@10
State factory, faulty, full	cream 9	@ 91/
State factory, l'ht s'ms, pr	ime to choice 8	@ 81/4
State factory, skims, fair		@ 7
State factory, ordinary	4	0 5
Ohio flats, prime to choice	e, 8	@ 816
Ohio flats, ordinary to goo	od, 5	@ 714
Skims, Pennsylvania, prin	me to choice.	@ 2
Skims, Pennsylvania, fair	to good 114	@ 116
Skims, ordinary	0	@ 1

The Liverpool market is quoted firm at 51s. per cwt., a advance of 1s. over

brewers have a pretty general supply of beer, the unfavorable weather having vir-tually put their trade back six weeks or the figures reported one week ago. The receipts of cheese in the New York more. Hence the present output is light and the requirements of hops small. With market the past week were 102,463 boxes against 85,248 boxes the previous week, this drawback and export trade at a stand-still dealers are doing next to nothing. and 109,936 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ever, and for that reason prices show no material depreciation. As matters stand ports for the week ending Aug. 1st foot up 7,984,570 lbs., against 7,113,018 lbs. the the chances look poor for realizing over previous week, and 11,273,103 two weeks offers of 200 bales and over at 24c to-day ago. The exports for the corresponding

week last year were 9,264,163 lbs. The following is from the official weekly bulletin of the Ingersoll, Canada, cheese market of last week:

This week, August 5, 1884.—Eighteen factories offered 5,110 boxes cheese, being last half of July make. One thousand six hundred and fifty boxes sold; 80 sold at 101c, 700 boxes at 101c and 870boxes at 104c. Several factories refused 104c and over. Twenty-one factories and 10 buyers present. Cable, 51s. Last year, July 31st, 1883.—Eighteen factories offerd 4,330 boxes cheese, mostly last half fuly make; no sales reported; 94c and 10c were offered for best factories. Market dull, cable having declined to 52s; 23 factories present and 9 buyers. Cable at

REPORTS relative to the barley harves are unfavorable, owing to wet weather In Michigan, Wisconsin and other States of the Northwest, the crop has been con esports in 1883-4 were 107,428,443 bushels, vs. 145,779, 748 in 1882-3."

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as Inst part of week after fieth, or includary, and the Country field in the Northwest, the crop is declarated in the Northwest in the Northwest is declarated in the Northwest in the N siderably injured, and the Canadian crop it is feared will also be more or less

There is really a little encouragement for holders of wool in the present outlook. After a long period of unexampled depression, the trade is brightening up, and at both Boston and New York there is increased firmness among holders. In some grades, such as Michigan X, Ohio XX, delaine and No. 1 values are higher. Michigan X, which three weeks ago was selling at 29@30, cannot now be purchased under At Boston during the past week there

was a good demand from manufacturers.

and some speculative dealings were also

reported. The sales for the week were quite heavy, and as receipts are falling off, most of the clip having gone forward, the situation certainly favors a further advance in prices. The sales at Boston the past week foot up 4,094,900 lbs. of domestic and 1,059,000 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 4.048,500 lbs. domestic and 122,500 lbs. foreign for the previous week, and 3,261,000 lbs. domestic and 479,300 lbs. foreign for the corresponding week in 1883. The receipts of wool in Boston the past week have been 14,648 bales domestic and 445 bales foreign; against 17,337 bales domestic and 1,168 bales foreign the previous week, and 18,037 bales domestic and 702 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year. Among the sales of washed fleeces in tha market the past week we note following: 177,000 lbs Ohie and Penna. XX and above at 34@35c; 37,000 ths Ohio XX at 33@331c; 110,000 lbs do X and XX at 32@34c; 10,000 lbs do X at 32c; 132,000 lbs Michigan X and above at 31c; 83,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 34c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 20,900 lbs. No. 1 combing and delaine at 37@374c: 10,000 lbs delaine at 36c: 18,000 lbs combing and de laine at 33@37c; 33,600 lbs fine Michigan delaine at 33c: 7,700 lbs unmerchantable do at 27c: 34,200 lbs unwashed combing at 21@26c. Among the sales of foreign wools were 380,000 lbs Australian and New Zealand at 35@38c.

The following table shows the decline n the prices of wool in Boston since January 1st and also for the past year:

Jan 1. This shows a decline since the first of

the year of 5c in Ohio X, 4c in Mich X, 7 @8c in No. 1 combing and 6c in fine Ohio delaine. As compared with a year ago in dividends in liquidating the debt due the price of Ohio X is 4c less, Michigan X 3@31c less, No. 1 combing 6c less, fine Mr. Jay Gould is a prominent member, Ohio delaine 4@5c less.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Friday last says of the market:

"The market has been active and some large lots have been sold, but the transactions, while large in amount, have not been so numerous as in some previous weeks. The sales, too, have been even larger than reported, as two large houses did not report at all. The total also would have been increased had dealers and commission houses accepted floating offers, which are numerous. Many letters, too, were received from shippers at the west placing limits upon wool, evidently influenced by the advance in Michigan wool reported last week. The market for XX and Australian wools is about 1c better; that is to say, prices asked can now be realized. There is no change in the price of medium wools. It is noticeable that there have been sales of Michigan wool at less than 31c. A few of the sales only have been to speculators. The sales have been so large for the past four weeks that some houses are sold ahead, and are extremely busy making deliveries."

The New York market has also shown more animation, and sales for the week are 35,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio at 33@341c 55,000 choice XX Ohio and above, at 34@ 36c; 15,000 Michigan X at 29@30c; 10,000 lbs New York at 28@29c; and 10,000 lbs -blood combing at 32c. The U. S. Econo mist says of the market:

"As already noticed, after a long night of extreme stagnation and prostration, if not depression, there has been a more liberal movement in fine domestic fleeces. principally XX and above. By the latter we mean fancy clips, high up in blood wools, that ought to command half a dollar in the worst of times, "if right was right." But we fear it will be a long time again before a double XX Ohio will be up to 50c a pound. * * * *
Fine double X Ohio fleeces can be bought n this market or any other market at one third of a dollar by all buyers on good credit, which is the lowest price reaches with one exception within our recollect tion. This stops the sale of all imported Australian wools, and it is foolish for the newspapers of Boston to keep quoting sales at 35@37c, while our own choice wools are in abundant supply at our quoted prices. It would be well then hereafter to discriminate between the prices of XX, XXX, picklock and picknick wools, and not delude the people by telling them that the market is on the rampage and prices are higher when they are only simply less depressed and more sale

THE Annual Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Southwestern Michigan to be held at Battle Creek, August 19th to 22nd, promises to be one of the largest gathering of veterans ever held in the State. All the railroads have made a rate of one fare for the round trip. On Thursday, the 21st, the grand parade is to take place, and in the afternoon General John A. Logan is to address the boys of '61 to '65. For this day the Michigan Central Railway will run a special train to Battle Creek, leaving Detroit at five o'clock, A. M., standard time, and arriving in Battle Creek in time to witness the pa rade. Tickets will be sold for this train at the low rate of \$2 for the round trip from Detroit, and at proportionately low rates from intermediate stations.

It is certain that Californians can tell the largest crop stories of any other class of people on the earth. Here is the latest about their wheat crop: "The outlook for the wheat crop of California is now favorable for an aggregate yield of at least 70,000,000 bushels. There is little doubt now but the wheat crop of 1884 will be the largest ever raised." The official reports credit that State with a yield of about 46,000,000 bu., and it is notorious that her yield is never up to previous reports for the past ten years.

Young apple trees in Eaton County are dy-

HOG CHOLERA AND QUACK REMEDIES.

The Chicago Tribune takes occasion to emind the farmers of the western States that hog cholera is a disease that is liable to make its appearance at any time, and warns them to beware of placing their reliance upon nostrums to meet its ravages. In 1879, it says, Dr. Kinsman, who made a thorough investigation of this disease, wrote:

"The ravages of hog-cholera furnish a field which charlatanry has not been slow to enter, and the vendors of 'specifics' for this disease reap a rich harvest from farmers ignorant of the nature of the disease, and alarmed at the propective loss of 'crop' which furnishes them the largest proportion of their income.' He closed his report by saying that the

only means for combating the disease are isolation of the sick, disinfection, and sympathetic prescriptions. Any physician who pretends to do more, said the Doctor, is a quack. An analysis of "Dr." Haas' cholera remedy was made, and it was found to be composed of about one-third sand, the balance being marble dust with a little iron rust and pepper and ginger. This is sold at \$1 per pound, and has proved a source of much gain to its liberal proprietor and of great disgust to the owners of hogs who have relied upon its supposed virtues. We do not believe that it has been used to any extent in this State, but should hog cholera ever make its appearance in Michigan, we hope our farmers will not be deluded into paying a dollar a pound for such a nostrum as this.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, which so long defied the power of the government to collect the sums due from under its charter, has been at length prought to terms, and as an earnest of its good intentions has paid in an installment of nearly \$800,000. The amount of was allowed the amount claimed past due is about \$19,000,000, and with that and the amount accruing before the entire subsidy becomes due between the years 1896 and 1899, will foot up about \$52,000,000. The company has been no tified by Senator Edmunds, chairman of the Senate Committee, who has this matter in charge, that no more dividends can be paid stockholders until all government arrearages are paid up. The directors are also liable to be proceeded against for misappropriation of funds for not using a part of the sums heretofore paid the government. The company, of which saw they were in a tight place, and, like Capt. Scott's coons, announced that they will "come down."

THE Stockman, published at Pittsburg, Pa., has a very interesting veterinary de partment presided over by Prof. R. Jen nings, Jr., son of the veteran who edits the veterinary columns of the FARMER. In the last issue of the Stockman, in an article upon Texas fever, the young professor says: "Duration of the disease after first symptoms are noticed, from 12 to 48 hours. There is no cure for the disease." The only cases of Texas fever that Prof. Jennings, Sr., has attended in this State he succeeded in curing, and that after the symptoms in some of the animals were so marked that their owner was getting ready to destroy them. We think the senior member of the Jennings family is still a point or two ahead of the boy, but we are not going to tell him so. because we know how high an opinion he has of "that boy."

This is too good.—We find the following advertisement, well displayed, in a Buffalo live stock paper. It is so sug gestive that we made a place for it:

gestive that we made a place for it:

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
The Butter Renovating Co's Processes will
TAKE RANCID OUT OF BUTTER,
Convert Butter back into Cream, Make a Choice
Creamery Cheese out of
POOR AND UNSALABLE BUTTER.
Store, Farm, Town, Counties or State Rights for
sale. Write for Testimonial, or come and see us
Perform these Miracles.

erform these Miracles.

Evidently the days of miracles have come again. Perhaps "Buffalo" butter may yet displace Jersey, if all the "raneid" can be taken out of it.

THE wheat crop of Colorado, which is ow being threshed, will show an increase of five per cent over any previous year naking the yield 2,100,000 bushels. Colorado will consume 1,500,000 bushels of it, and what was once known as the 'Great American Desert" will be able to export some 600,000 bushels, which is the result of irrigation, as without artificial watering of the parched land not a bushel of grain could be raised in Colorado.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The lumber business is said to be booming

t Bay City. Thompson's handle factory at Ovid is to be emoved to Owosso. Chas. Shultz, a 13 year old lad of Ann Arbor

was drowned on the 7th. Hart is to have a new hotel which will have The State troops were encamped at Island Lake, near Brighton, last week.

Mrs. Herschel, of Cadillac, was drowne at Long Lake week, while bathing. Burroughs & Carter's refrigerator buildings at Flint burned last week. Loss, \$15,000.

Horace Monroe, of Alamo, took a dose of with suicidal intent, and died on th There were frosts reported from points north of Grand Rapids, from Linden and Holly, on

Holly found that prohibition did not prohibit and therefore repealed the stringent liquor or dinance.

Eaton County pioneers held a picnic a

Eaton Rapids last week. At least 700 peopl J. W. Doane, of St. Louis, Gratiot County raised 20 acres of wheat that yielded 45 bush els per acre.

A Kalamazoo man has one hundred acres of potatoes, from which he calculates to get 12,

jail last week, by digging through the side of the building.

An incendiary fire at Freesoil destroyed Johnson's saw mill on the Sth. Loss, \$17,000; no insurance. Richard Townley, of Rives, has threshed five acres of wheat which yielded 38 bushels to the

acre, accurately measured.

Ann Arbor Register: Mr. E. H. Scott could almost carry his peach crop of this season in his pocket. It was less than a peck. A twelve foot board fence is bein g built around the Coldwater jail to prevent ou taiders from furnishing prisoners with liquor.

In July 386,766 barrels of salt we re inspected in this State, which is the best re cord of any month since the inspectors began their work Lena E. Andrews' grain barn at Milford was struck by lightning last week. It contained the product of 80 acres of wheat and 60 acres of hay.

Arch McAllery brakeman on the D T

James Fletcher and wife, of Columbia town

ship, Van Buren County, are under arress charged with setting fire to the County House at Hartford. Dexter mowns the loss of one after an other of her business men. Mr. Croakin, a welknown merchant, is closing out his stock pre

paratory to removal. Cyrus Chipman, who died in Avon, Oakland County, 84 years of age, came to Michigan in 1821, being one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of the State.

A steam thresher threw sparks into Murat Brown's wheat stack, last week, consuming about 300 bushels of wheat. The fire spread and also burned the separator. The Brighton Citizen prints the following

"What you cannot avoid, learn to bear." It is probably meant for those who have chicken coops near the encampment grounds. An attempt was made to fire the residence of L. S. Hemlerson, of Dowagiac, last week

Mrs. Henderson was the only person in the house, and was confined to her bed by paraly The Port Huron & Northwestern railroad

narrow gauge, five years old, has 221 miles of track, 300 freight cars, 29 passenger coaches, and pays out twelve thousand dollars monthly to employee The opera house at Ypsilanti has proved non-paying investment, and there is talk of converting it into a skating rink. This will urnish a kind of amusement Ypsilantians can

Edward Lynch, boilermaker of Jackson, wa terribly scalded while trying to patch a boile:
while the steam was on. The plug came out
and scalding water poured over his back and
arms. He cannot recover.

Tecumseh News: In a law suit between teacher and a school district in Palmyra, in which the teacher claimed compensation for janitor's work he had done or hired, the teach-

Charlotte Republican: D. Smith's hired man attempted to make a balky horse pull by using his pitchfork as a prod, but the anima kicked, striking her ancle against the fork tines, and inflicting such injuries that she had to be shot. Frank Williams, of Hanover, Jackson Co.

was taking a steam thresher over a bridge, near Baldwins; the bridge broke and Williams was caught and held between the engine and the end of the bridge, where he was literally cooked to death by the escaping steam. A rough box, containing the decomposed re

mains of a woman and child, which had been packed in lime, was found buried under a house in Lapeer by some cellar diggers. Two years ago a woman mysteriously disappeared who had visited that house, and it is supposed this unlocks the myster the mysteriously disappeared. unlocks the mystery. James Pearson, of Georgetown, last weel

swallowed two ounces of nitric acid, refusing to let his wife do anything for him or let folks know what he had been taking. Violent vomiting shortly after he had taken the poison prevented instant death, though the doctors say he cannot survive. Milo Smith, of Arland, employed George

True to help him harvest his wheat. The self-binder, which was left over night in the field, was badly broken up and injured and a harness was cut up. It is supposed to be the work of hands who are jealous of machinery and who have threatened to damage

Bangor Reflector: A very peculiar specimen of thistle was shown us the other day by A. H. Moore. It was found on his farm in the east edge of the village. The stem was flat, about 2½ inches long and 15 inches wide. The burrs were massive double burrs the size of one's hand. It is certainly not a very desirable va riety to propagate.

Last week, as a gang of prisoners, who had been at work outside the wall of the State Prison at Jackson, were being returned inside Prison at Jackson, were being returned inside, a portion of the squad made a determined dash for liberty by running in every direction. The guards commenced firing on the fleeing men, and, being joined by other prison officials, soon brought them to a standstill, when all were secured and taken inside the wall.

Grove Brunson, a well known farmer in Plymouth, lost a valuable gold watch and chain about two years ago while husking corn. The field had been plowed several times since, but recently, while it was being again plowed, the chain was turned up by a furrow and the watch was found about two inches below. The case of the watch was but slightly tarnished and the works-of Elgin make-were uninju ed except one pivot which was bent where case had been struck.

Ionia Sentinel: Mr. C. J. Freeman owned ine shepherd dog which he was in the habit of sending for his cows. One day he was noticed to be driving them very fast, and nipping them at the heels. The dog was chained up, and next morning was dead, giving unmistakable signs of hydrophobla. The cows were examined but no wounds could be found. Nevertheless both were taken with hydropho-bia, one dying and the other being killed. The cows were valuable, one being a registered Shorthorn, and the other a high grade Jersey.

At Reed City, last week, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warakee were sentenced to 90 days at Ionia for assault and battery on the person of Warn-kee's mother, an old lady, who was confined to her bed. It appears that the young folks wanted Warnkee's parents to leave the farm and will it to them. They refused to do this and enraged the young folks so that they kicked the old man out of the house, and the old lady, bed and all, into the street. They warm at once arrested tried and convicted vere at once arrested, tried and convicted Warnkee drew a revolver during the trial and attempted to shoot the prose

General.

Nineteen Chinese lepers were last week sent back to China from San Francisco. Fire in Schnell & Queerle's lumber yard as St. Louis last week destroyed \$50,000 worth of

The Brooklyn oil works at Greenpoint, Y., were damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,-

All the cotton factories in Petersboro have hut down, in consequence of dull trade and on-production.

The Kimble Iron & Coal Company of Rid-, Pa., failed on the 8th with liabilities of \$700,000.

While repairing a wareroom at Burgessville, Ont., oil was struck in quantities that indi-cate an abundant supply. An effect is being made to bring about race between Maud 8 and Jay-Eye-See. A purse of \$10,000 is offered.

Wasco, Oregon, was partially destroyed by cyclone last week. A. M. Burnett, a prominent citizen, was fatally injured. James Sheridau, a porter at Wheeling, Va., has fallen heir to a fourth share in state in Ireland, worth £500,000.

At Lima, Ohio, on the 7th, a railroad train truck a buggy containing a man and wo ad they were both instantly killed.

The owners of the Osborne, ran down on Lake Huron last month by the Alberta, have libeled the latter for \$91,237 damages. Saratoga bloods had a fox hunt copied after the English, last week. There were eight men and fifty dogs after one unfortunate anise seed

The Grand Trunk car and repair shops

about eight miles southwest of Chicago, were burned last week. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. Cheney Ames, of Edmore's corners, N. Y., shot himself through the heart last week because his best girl went riding with another

man, his rival. It is stated that Lieutenant Greely's health

is so shattered by long continual mental and physical suffering, that it is feared that he will not long survive.

There is an epidemic fever at Panama, which carries off its victims within thirty-six nours after they are attacked. It is attribut-

Experiments were made last week in to Missouri Pacific shops at St Louis, with a victo lighting passenger coaches by electricity. The trials were successful.

Twenty head of young cattle died near he ver of Texas fever last week, and fifty other are sfek. The disease was communicated Texas cattle placed in an adjoining pasture James Holland, deputy U. S. Clerk at

couls, Mo., and one of the most promitenographers in the country, was acciden that dead at Spirit Lake, Ia., by his own Dr. Carver's "Wild West" show we pleces at Valparaiso, Ind., last week, property was attached for debts. The In will be returned to their reservation by vernment.

It is said that there is a bitter war at La Branch between Hebrews and Gentiles, to conflict being confined to the ladies, who is recourse to the usual weapons employed minine warfare.

The total exports of petroleum for the size rended June 30, 1884, were 513,670,000 gallons of the value of \$47,103,248, an ircrease of 7,738,476 gallons and \$2,190,169, company with the preceding year.

Prof. Stevenson and a party of scientist have started from Washington for Arizon and New Mexico to secure a collection of the cave dwellers for exhibition at the New Action are the profit of the cave dwellers for exhibition at the New Action are the profit of the cave dwellers for exhibition at the New Action are the profit of the profi Orleans cotton exposition. The Cornwell cotton mill, of Montred employing 300 hands, will shut down for several months, and the Hudson mill at Hockards will decrease production, in order to less the appearance at the specific part of the several montred to the several states of the several states are several states.

the enormous stock on hand. George A. Morrison, of Buffalo, dealer

curiosities and firearms, while examining a pistol which he was offering for sale on the sth, accidently shot himself, causing a would from which death ensued within two minutes. The War department reports that three companies of soldiers will enter the three disputed tracts in the Indian Territory, and that about 2,000 settlers and intruders will be evicted and turned over to the District Attor-

Two brothers, William and Thomas J. nings, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, quarreled last week near Piketon, Mo., when the younger plunged a knife into the neck of the other, severing the jugular vein and causin death in a few minutes.

The surgeon general of the marine hospits

The surgeon general of the marine hospida service has recommended that the importation of rags into the United States be totall prohibited for the present, because, he say, they are companions of fifth and disease, in any quarter of the world, and always liable to convey disease. Major Charles W. Raymond, off the engineer corps, has asked Mayor Mather, of Boton, for a title to the lower part of Deer island.

Boston harbor. The government intends erect a powerful harbor defense on the islam possibly a chilled iron turret covering guns the largest dimensions.

Andrew Fellan, of Scranton, Pa., thrust his Hand into a hole to get a kitten he supposed was there. When he drew his hand out rattlesnake was attached to it. released its hold only after Fellan had given it a vigorous lashing. A prompt use of stimulents prevented fatal results. A fire in Roach's shipyard at Chester, Pa

destroyed valuable machinery, worth \$30,000, and the loss in other respects amounts to \$250,000. The fire throws 500 men out of work, and will suspend work on government cruisers for some time, as it will require serend months to replace the machinery. Near Frederica, Texas, two men named Faulkner and Allen met two brothers named Woodall, all being on their way to attend a camp meeting. A free fight resulted, the re-

camp meeting. A free fight resulted, the re-sult of an old feud, and one man was shot lead, two mortally wounded, while the fourth, Faulkner, may possibly recover. The Astoria union canning company, of Portland, Oregon, one of the largest salmon packing establishments on the lower Columbia river, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities \$60,000; assets about \$50,000. Dullness in the salmon trade, both at home and abroad, was the cause of the failure.

failure. running on a bar fifteen miles from Sable Island, during a fog on the 30th ult. The steamer Neutield brought 230 of her passengers to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 6th Three men were drowned. The passenger sesaped in the boats; the boat and cargo will be a total loss. The steamer Amsterlam was wrecked b

The depression in the iron business at Pitts burg, Pa., is said to be greater at present than for a number of years. Many mills that con-tinued in the panic of 1873 are now closed, while others that had plenty of orders then are now running slack. Fully 7,000 men less are required to do the same amount of work

than a year ago. Six persons at Philadelphia ate freely toadstools, supposing them to be mushrooms, and were soon in violent convulsions. Two are still very ill, the others out of danger. They have tested the old formula for distinguishing between toadstools and mushrooms:

if you die, they were toadstools. Lower Broadway is at last to have a double tack horse railway. The innovation has for years been fought by every possible means by property holders, but last week the Board of Aldermen decided by a large majority to grant the privilege. August Belmont and a syndicate offered \$1,000,000 for the right, for ears ago. It was granted this time

Two squadrons of United States troop were last week sent to Payne's Camp at Rock fall, Ind. T., and the whole community are rested. The women and children and me who were new offenders were escorted to the Cansas line, the old offenders sent to Fo nith. Ark., and then the buildings were fire About 250 people were ejected. It is thought this summary proceeding will deter others from attempting to settle on Indian land.

A man named Wm. Owens was found by some railroad navvies, last week, near kicking Horse River, Man., in a famished and partly demented condition. He finally recorded enough to tell that he started with Joseph Williamson Franciscons is a second williamson from Manhana is a second will be second will be second will be second with the second will be second with the second will be second ered enough to tell that he started with seph Williamson from Kamloops in June, and their supplies giving out Williamson died of starvation after six days' travel without food. Owens subsisted for six days on the flesh of his dead friend, and had some of the dried flesh with him when he was found. It believed his story is true.

believed his story is true.

At Hailey, Idaho, last week, Cole's huge elephant, Sampson, severed his chains and started to attack his keeper, who made a hasty retreat. A cage of Hons stood in the way of the infuriated animal, and he picked it up and hurled it to one side, killing two horses. He then struck a pile of lumber and scattered it to the winds. By this time there was a genuine furore. The circus people called on the crowd to shoot the elephant, and a lively firing begun, but without appreciable effect. Finally a party of men succeeded in roping the beast and he was quieted. Thirty bullet holes were found in his hide. The damage done by him amounted to \$10,000.

Foreign.

The socialist Stellmacher, convicted of the murder of Detective Bloech last June, was hanged at Vienna last week.

Cholera seems to be spreading in France. Deaths continue in Marseilles and Toulon. The water in use is said to be filled with cholera microbes. The government scheme for temporary re

lief of the Egyptian Treasury includes the renewal of the Rothschild loan of £1,(0),000 and newal of the Rothschild loan of £1,(0),000 and newal of the Rothschild loan of £1,00,000 and new loans are the Rothschild loan of £1,00,000 and new loans are the Rothschild loan of £1,00,000 and new loans are the Rothschild loan of £1,00,000 and new loans are the Rothschild loan of £1,00,000 and new loans are the Rothschild loan of £1,00,000 and new loans are the Rothschild lo he reduction of the expenses of the adminis ration. The sultan of Morocco, enraged at a tribe

Ine suitan of Morocco, enraged at a trie in Angaria Kabila because it asked French protection, has had all the men of the tribe killed and the women and children enslaved. War with France is probable.

Advices from South Africa report a severe engagement between the followers of Moution and the Boers, in which the latter were defeated. Many warriors were killed, including several Englishmen.

The German government has refused Portugal's proposal for a conference of the powers with a view to the discussion and settlement of all questions in regard to the territories and by the various nations in the Congo country.

country.

Negotiations between France and China have been broken off. At Foo Chow business is suspended. The inhabitants are flying to the interior. Foreigners are alarmed, as the natives are becoming aggressive. The American officials at that port are assisting the British Admiral to the utmost for the protect bear been placed in position. tection of foreigners. Twelve Ch boats have been placed in position.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this and will be answered in this column if the replies riof general interest. Address communicatio Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Buhl Block, Detroit

"Chawed Calf's Tall."

An important legal inquiry is at hand from Mr. James Handly, of Ray, Indiana who says that his cattle broke out of his feld, and with them a fine Durham bull olf; that he afterwards found them in the 100d with the "bull calf's tail chawed bully by a dog or something," and that the animal was quite seriously injured. He says he never intentionally turns his attle on the road, and he wants to know the owner of the dog can't be made to w the damages, or be taken for cruelty

Answer .- If the owner of the dog antonly and needlessly set it upon the alf, or even passively witnessed the dog riously injure the calf, he might be silty of cruelty to animals, and he would ertainly be liable for the damage caused. oren though the calf were at the time unlawfully in highway or trespassing upon such owner's land. While one may drive respassing cattle off his premises by such means as a good dog (9 Mich. 158). and while he will not be liable if the dog ustles the cattle off pretty lively, or wen takes a nip out of their ears (23 Vt. 36), still he is not allowed to seriously inare such cattle, and if he or his dog does she will be liable. If the injury was committed by a dog without its owner's mowledge, such owner might still be liable if he knew his dog was vicious and he took no precautions to prevent its doing injury; or even if he did not know of the dog's vicious disposition he might fill be liable, since the statutes of most of the States remove the necessity of oving the owner's knowledge upon that oint. But if the owner took reasonable ecaution to prevent the dog from doing narm, and the dog not withstanding those precautions, escaped and did harm, the owner would not be liable; for his liability depends really upon some negligence or wilfullness on his part.

Witnesses to Wills, Etc.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 2, '84. Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-How many witnesses are quired for a will, who can be such witnesses, and need they know the con tents of the paper they witness?
FRIENDLY INQUIRER.

Answer .- There must be at least two

witnesses, and there may be more if the person making the will desires. They must sign the will as witnesses in the presence of the person making the will. If he is sick and cannot move, the act of attesting, or the signing by the witnesses, must be done in a place where he can see t, otherwise the will will not be witnessed in his presence. If he can see it if he wants to, but happens to be looking the other way when the witnesses sign, or sufficient. If he is blind then it is sufficient if he is "mentally observant of their act"-19 Mich. 504). It is not nec essary that the witnesses should know the contents of the will, but the testator should tell them that it is his will; it will be sufficient however, if he "indicates by words or actions that he intends the instrument as his will "(27 Mich. 376). Any person of sound mind can be a witness to a will, but he must not be a person to om a gift or legacy is given by the will, for if he is, the legacy will be void as to him, unless there are two other competent witnesses, or unless he is an heir of the person making the will and would inherit as much as the legacy any way. The fact, however, that the witness is a creditor of the person making the will does not render him incompetent.

Pay for Holiday Work.

ANN AREOR, July 31, '84. Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-Can a man hired out on a arm for five or six months collect wages or the 4th of July and other legal holi days if he leaves the place and is away all

Answer.-That may depend upon the contract of hiring, and also possibly upon the custom of the community. If a man is hired by the year or month, I think it scustomary in Michigan to allow him his salary without any deduction on account of legal holidays that may have been included in the term. Our Supreme Court has held that a school teacher is entitled to his full monthly wages without deduction because of holidays occuring during the month on which there was no school (39 Mich. 484). But if the hiring was by the day there would be no claim for legal holidays unless the party worked on such days.

SEVERAL deaths among the cows in Springwells have been reported the past week, which their owners attribute to Texas fever, and they are probably correct in their opinions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOWN STRAWBERRIES Catalogue containing full cultural directions mail

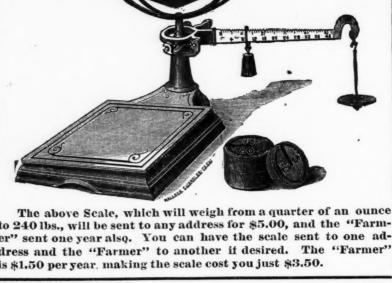
ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Rochester, N.

YOUNG MEN Can save Money by attending the

Mismess ollege at Kalamazoo, Mich. Send for Journal

Valley Seed Wheat. Prepare for the weevil and low price of wheat by purchasing Valley Wheat for seed. Very lardy and productive; yielded 36 bushels peracre his year for hard white that white chaff bearded red wheat. Price \$1.50 per bushel; bags 25c. THOS. G. MEADE, agg., TECUMSEH, Lenawee Co., Mich.



to 240 lbs., will be sent to any address for \$5.00, and the "Farmer" sent one year also. You can have the scale sent to one address and the "Farmer" to another if desired. The "Farmer" is \$1.50 per year, making the scale cost you just \$3.50.



EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

Instruction thorough. Good moral and religious influences. Expenses very low. Tuition in the Academic Department only 50 etc. porterns. Even Departments.—Academic, Theological, Academic Departments.—Academic, Theological,
Five Departments.—Academic, Theological,
Commercial, Art and Music. In the Academic
four courses,—Classical, Scientific, Philosophical, and Normal; besides Elective Studies and
Preparatory Courses. Beautiful location, and
fine new buildings. Sixteen Instructors. Fall
Term commences first Wednesday in September.
For Catalogues send to

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Michigan Female Seminary KALAMAZOO, MICH.

On Mt. Holyoke plan; location delightful; board and tuition \$175 per school year; fine library, cabinet, telescope and musical instruments. Much attention given to the English language and review of elementary studies. Fall term begins September 4th, 1884. For catalogues address.

MISS M. H. SPRAGUE, Principal.

Valley Seed Wheat.

Another year has proven that the Valley Wheat is superior to any other kind of wheat. It is hardier, yields more; is free from rust or blight. It stands up well, is a hard, heavy wheat; of excellent milling qualities and commands the highest price. All who sawed it lat fall are enthusiastic in its praise. Scores of testimonials could be given if necessary. Pure clean seed \$1.50 per bushel free on board cars. No extra charges for A. P. CODDINGTON, Tecumseh, Mich.

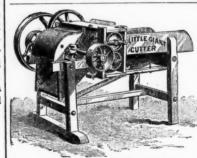
GREAT SHEEP SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT THE Fair Grounds, Lexington, Ky.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th, '84 voluntarily avoids seeing them, it is still 350 head of the finest sheep of all the differ-

> Cotswolds, Merinos, Southdowns, Oxfords and Shropshires,

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Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
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for sale.

Galloways.

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er of Vermont and Michigan registered thoughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

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A Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay,
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J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan

Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwoods
stock, descendants of most noted families of finebred animals. Size, form and density of fie-fiee a
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JOHN BARTHOLOMEW & SON, Hillsdale, breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep, registered and unregistered. Stock for sale. 115-17

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M. KELSEY, Walnut Valley Farm, Ionia, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, recorded in Vermont Register. Correspondence solicited.

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., bread-er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Morine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices,

M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash-tenaw Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Len-awee County. R HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich

S. BREWSTER, Hanover, Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. WM. C. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breeder of

W. RADFORD, Marshall, breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock recorded in Michigan Register. Size, form and density of fleece specialities.

VAN GIESON BROS., breeders of registered American Merino Sheep. Residence, Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co; P O address, Climbon, Lenawee County.

(ARLOCK'S imported and Michigan bred.

Shropshire sheep, the popular mutton and wool breed. Only sock in Livingston County oldest in Central Michigan, imported Roderick Dhu at head, Karly orders secure first choice.

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Poland-Chinas.

J B. SHEPPARD, Alamo Mich., Breeder of Pure Poland Chinas. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

MOSS. CRAPSKR, "River Grove" stock A farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and hipper of pure-bred impreved Chester Whites of cest strains. Stock for sale.

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JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Durce Jer-sey Red swine, registered Atwood Merino sheep and Black-breasted Red game fowls.

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W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Stock Farm, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2687, Macomb an imported Clydesdale Gleniucs 2137, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale.

DORTLAND BREEDING STABLES-L.P.



THE BALLADE OF THE BABY.

Bald of head and red in the face, I'm only a baby, weak and small; A bumdle of fiannel and bib and lace; But don't, I beg, into error fall, For there's not a thing on this earthly ball. Or hig or little, or old or new, That holds the world in completer thrall; Come, list to the deeds that I can do.

I can shrick a shrick to rend all space, Can choke myself with my broidered shaw Can send my nurse on a frantic chase For pins that never were there at all. I can make my pa, so brave and tall, Eay curious words, just one or two, As he walks the floor to hush my equall; Come, list to the deeds that I can do.

I can coo and coo with tender grace, And bring my subjects at beck and call; With cunning smile ard a soft embrace,
While into mischief I straightway crawl; My mamma's anger I can forestall, I can patty-cake and can peek-a-boo, I can charm, enslave, delude, appal; Come, list to the deeds that I can do

ENVOY. With my tiny hands I can build life's wall As true and strong as the skies are blue; I am the monarch of hut and hall; Come, list to the deeds that I can do Carlotta Perry

SUMMER.

A drift of sweets, a flash of roses, conlight over it all discloses Summer the sweet is here. Summer the fair, with golden hair, With likes broken upon the air, Summer the queen of the year.

A mossy sweep, with clover growing, Summer the sweet is here. Summer that holdeth tenderness best, And careth for young birds in the nest, > Summer the queen of the year.

There comes a hum from the dreamy clover. Songs drop down from birds that float over, Summer the sweet is here. She taketh all motherless things in her arms, And foldeth them out from chill alarms, Summer the queen of the year.

Send down thy measure of sweetness Upon us, in its fullest completeness. Summer the queen of the year. Let us chant to the pulse of the sea With song down dropping and hum of bee, Summer the sweet is here! -Jennie Maxwell Paine



MIRIAM DOUGLAS.

"I'm sorry to interrupt you, sir; but the lock on your satchel is broken, making life or death." the things unsafe, besides being a very shabby old bag, sir, begging your pardon." So quoth Eliza, the relict of Josiah Nims, the sexton, to her lodger, the Reverend Julius Byron.

"What a bore," exclaimed this gentleman, "when I really haven't the time to Howard?" attend to anything except these letters."

"I have an errand which takes me past Piper and Tipson's; I could buy you a new satchel, if you would trust me. Going among all those fine people at the wed ding with your lock tied up with a bit of string wouldn't do at all, sir."

"Thank you, Mrs. Nims; I have great trust in your judgment, and should be obliged if you would attend to this matter for me, and save my going into town."

As the door closed after his landlady the Reverend Julius Byron resumed his writing, with a sigh of relief. As he sat leaning his head on his disengaged hand plainness in all other features had nature an ideal picture of a student-brown eyes the existing state of affairs there. A son enough to show a tendency to wave loose ly back from the forehead, and a pale clear complexion, set off by a golden brown velveteen coat, which he wore when in his study. Twenty-nine years old, undeniably handsome, gifted with winning manners, and shepherd of a flock most willing to be guided, Julius Byron, as if by a miracle, had escaped being spoiled and petted into effeminacy. His safe-guard lay, perhaps, in a pair of soft eyes which had held him spellbound for a few rapturous weeks, and the witchery of which had lasted over three years of almost total separation.

Miriam Douglas, dispensing tea and gingerbread to a horde of charity-children in the park at Mount Edgecombe, was one of the prettiest and daintiest of modern Hebes, in a muslin dress in color matching forget me-nots and her eyes equally well, and with roses at her waist and throat which stole their delicate tint from her cheeks. Miriam was seventeen that day, and the blue muslin was her first long dress; to this the little lassie paid far more attention than to the admiring gaze of two dreamy brown eyes. After the feast, there were offerings of flowers. good wishes and rather too many kisses and embraces from the charity-children and among her other trophies. Miriam Douglas carried away the heart of the Reverend Julius Byron. Had she known this, it would have affected her less than the consciousness that the Barclay girls her former playmates, were curiously admiring the grown-up womanish arrangement of her bright silky hair.

There were a few tennis-parties and five o'clock teas after this, during which Mr. Byron worshiped his divinity from afar. She seemed a little in awe of him, and rarely spoke to him more than five minutes at a time. What a delightful task it would be to chase away the timidity from the soft, fawn-like eyes, and how pleasant to think that the sea-shell pink stole to her cheeks from joy at his approach.

Fate, however, cruelly interfered with Mr. Byron's dream of awakening loving confidence in the bosom of this bashful maiden of seventeen. In three short weeks, before he had made any perceptible headway, Miriam was summoned to the bedside of a dying relative, and Julius Byron was called to a parish in a commer-

Three long years this idyl had been in the past; and through all this time the memory of Miriam Douglas excluded any other love from the young clergyman's heart, though many were the goddesses willing to be therein enshrined.

He wondered at himself; she had slippe completely out of his material existence; he knew not where she was, or if she were dead, or worse-married. Stiil, with all this uncertainty, he could not forget her, and a voice within him seemed to whisper that they should meet again.

The rapid skimming of his pen over the white page was stayed for the second time by a heavy footstep at the door outside; and Mrs. Nims, panting and crimson from the ascent of the steep stairs, exclaimed-

"There, sir-you could not have found a better or cheaper satchel youself, if you had searched the town from end to end. Piper and Tipson say on their oath that it is a first-rate one, and that you needn't fear exchanging with any one by mistake, for they had only one of the kind. This decided me to take it, for, being rather an absent-minded gentleman, you might easily pick up the wrong bag.'

"Thank you, Mrs. Nims, thank you each time that you do anything for me you give me fresh cause to admire your clever management and forethought."

In the wedding to take place on the following day, Mr. Byron felt no particular interest. The contracting parties were almost strangers to him, as were also the guests, with the exception of Willis Howard, a school-chum of days gone by, and a friend ever since of the young

Owing to the illness of the bride's mother the ceremony was performed at home. It was a pretty wedding, the bride graceful, sweet and pale as a lily in her sheeny fleecy drapery; and among the guests was the subdued merriment which prevails when the entertainers exhibit unreserved ly the signs of joy and sorrow-the smile and tear both coming from the heart.

After the ceremony, Mr. Byron betook himself to a dressing room to fold his surplice and replace it in the satchel chosen by Mrs. Nims. While so engaged a letter was handed to him with the word 'Immediate" written conspicuously on the envelope. The contents were as follows:

MARLOW HALL, Thursday, 18th.
"If the Reverend Julius Byron could find it convenient to officiate at a private baptism this afternoon at Marlow Hall, he would confer a great favor on the under signed. Mr. Byron is requested to pardon the apparent brusq erie of this notice, as the case is urgent. The two P. M. train stops at Portland station, where a carriage will be in waiting. STANFIELD MARLOW.

"You will go, I suppose?" said Willis Howard, to whom Mr. Byron presently showed his note.

"Of course; one cannot refuse such a summons. It is probably a question of

"I am due at Uxmore to-night-rather a different errand from yours—a masquerade party. I'm sorry we are not traveling in the same direction.

"I am sorry also. Do you know any thing of the people at Marlow Hall,

"Never heard of them before. Are they trangers to you?" "Entirely so."

"Now good-bye, old fellow; my traps are all stowed away on the train and I had better follow them. Take care of yourself among those mysterious strangers."

In the bustle and confusion at the station Mr. Byron's satchel was mislaid. but he presently caught sight of the familiar object on a distant table, and felt nwardly thankful for its ungainly proportions and the huge brass diamond which made it so easily recognized.

At Portland a respectably dressed man -a hand beautiful enough to atone for in charge of a wagonette came forward to willed him to be plain-Julius Byron was the Hall the former discoursed freely upon with a far away, dreamy look, hair long and heir to the fine estate had arrived. and there had been great rejoicing; but within the past twenty-four hours their joy had been turned to mourning by a despatch summoning the newly-made father to the death-bed of his only sister in Germany. The young mother seemed to feel a presentiment of misfortune, and she had insisted upon the baby's being baptised before the departure of its father. The clergyman of the parish was tempor arily absent; hence Mr. Byron's hasty summons. The ceremony would be per formed in the chapel connected with the Hall, being witnessed only by the father and grandfather of the child, with possi-

bly one or two guests. After lunching in a sombre, richly decorated dining-hall, Mr. Byron was shown to a bed-room, with the intimation that his services in the chapel would be required in an hour, if convenient to him.

There was something strange and interesting about the fine old mansion, so lately a scene of rejoicing, and now silent as an empty church. No members of the family were visible, and the great house seemed deserted, save for a few silentfooted servants.

As the time for the baptism drew near, Mr. Byron asked to be conducted to the vestry-room. To make sure that every thing was in readiness, he opened his satchel, when, to his consternation, in stead of drawing forth a neatly-folded surplice, he held up before his astonished esze a doublet and hose of scarlet and gray satin, such as might be seen on the stage in As You Like It.

Alas for the veracity of Messrs. Piper and Tipson and the credulity of the worthy Mrs. Nims! The so-called unique bag had many duplicates, and Mr. Willis Howard had bought one that very morning in which to stow away his fancy ball costume.

Here was a predicament indeed for the

Reverend Julius Byron! In desperation he flew to the wardrobe in the vestry room. Vain hope! Not a shred of the other clergyman's vestments hung there. What was to be done? Even if in extreme cases the Church rules permitted the clergy to officiate without robes in the sacred edifice-and for the moment Mr. Byron was too bewildered to think whether this would be permissible or not -how could he explain the annoying mistake to toese strangers? They, already so troubled, would think him an untrustworthy, careless trifler.

In his perplexity he rang for the man who had already waited on him.

"Is there a lady in the house with whom

I could speak for a few moments?" Mr

"My mistress' cousin is here; but she does not leave the invalid's rooms for anything just at present."

"Then I will write my message in a

He stated the case as clearly as he could on paper, and despatched the servant with it. In answer the lady sent her maid to inquire if search had been made everywhere in the vestry-room for a surplice. He sent back that further search was use-

After some moments of-to him-terri ble suspense-for the time was almost come for him to appear in the chapel-the maid returned, and, with deep blushes and a nervous twitching of her apronhem, began-

"My young lady told me to tell you, sir, that, if you would not think it any harm, she would send you herno, I don't mean that, sir! She said I was not to say who it belonged to, but she would cut the bands off the sleeves and the lace from the neck, and it would be long, and nobody would notice that it was a night-gown, sir; and, if you don't mind, sir, I would go and fetch it at once, for there is no time to lose."

The girl's concluding words were only too true; and, however much he might have hesitated at her suggestion in cooler moments, he was thankful now for any solution of the difficulty.

"Tell your mistress that I shall be very grateful for the loan she proposes, if she thinks the deception will not be discover-

The servant vanished, and was soon on the spot again with a snowy linen nightown. The neck at the back had been orn down to admit broader shoulders, and a linen handkerchief had been hastily stitched in to hide the rent. Most of the ornamentation had been cut away; but enough remained to prove that the garment belonged to a lady of very dainty

Thankful for this semblence of a surplice, and too hurried to feel amusement, Mr. Byron arrayed himself, entered the chancel, and the service began at once. He observed with a sigh of thankfulness that the chapel was very dark, and this enabled him to read without much nervousness. Two gentlemen came forward with the baby and its nurse, and for a brief time during the service the young clergyman saw indistinctly the slender figure of a lady standing in the dimly-lighted aisle. Before the end of the ceremony her feelings seemed to overcome her, for she left the church, stifling what might have been a sob, but which sounded strangely like a laugh.

What Mr. Byron feared would be a trying ordeal was soon over, and he re-entered the vestry-room with a much lighter heart than when he left it. While disrobing, a name in indelible ink on the gown attracted his attention. Perhaps he should have respected the fair benefactress's wish to remain unknown, but the temptation was too strong. He turned to the light and read the name-"Miriam Douglas"-under the tucks and embroidery of the robe which he had just discard

Was it a coincidence, or had a kind fate led him to the shrine of his idol? The uncertainty was not to be borne.

"Will you ask Miss Douglas if she can grant me five minutes' interview before I go?" he said to the girl who came, in great repidation, for the novel surplice.

In a cosy little reception-room Julius Byron was presently received by her who had been the companion of his happiest dreams during more than three years. The ing in its stead a graceful womanly dignity. She was a sweeter, fairer Miriam even then of old, "divinely tall and most divinely fair."

"Oh, Mr. Byron, how horrified you must be! You signed initials only to your note; and I little suspected to whom I was offering that garment. I recognized you at once in church, and, in spite of the solemnity of the occasion, I had to laugh. It was such an uncommonly bad fit!"

"It was a great boon to me, and I shall e everlastingly grateful to you for comng to the rescue.

A sudden indifference as to the hours of departing trains seemed to take possession of Mr. Byron, and he found himself with a certain amount of equanimity accepting an invitation to spend the night at the

At the conclusion of her visit to her cousin, Mrs. Marlow, Miriam betook herself to the house of a friend, who extended many informal invitations to Mr. Byron as well.

One soft fragrant evening, among the June roses, Julius Byron told his lovestory; and Miriam listened with a look in her eyes which told her lover that he

spoke not in vain. "How provoked you, in your turn, must have been at finding my surplice instead of the fancy gown!" said Mr. Byron

to his friend Willis, when they again met. "I was in a rage at first, I admit," an. swered Mr. Howard, "But affairs turned out not so bad after all. I put on the surplice to see how it became me, when one of the maids, catching a glimpse of me through the window, set up a scream, de claring that she had seen a ghost. This brought a lot of visitors cut of their rooms, among whom, to my surprise, was Edith Fulton-my Edith you know. We had quarreled and parted, never to meet again; but the ridiculous feature of this cene seemed to break the ice between us, and— Well, Byron, I have blessed the memory of your surplice ever since!"

That contretemps of the satchels was lucky thing for us both."
"Piper and Tipson and their humbugs orever!" exclaimed young Howard.

LIVING A NEW LIFE. Rheumatism loves to riot in a body weighte with years. Until the discovery of ATHLOPHO nos there was but little hope for the aged who were victims of the disease. But now Mr Wesley Iliff, of Cedarville. Ohio, writes: took Athlophoros as directed, and I find am well of Rheumatism. I am 65 years old and was getting stiff in my joints and limbs Now I am as clear of Rheumatism and stiffnes as I ever was in my life. Consider ATHRO PHOROS the greatest and best medicine I ever

JOHN REYNOLDS' LESSON.

"What is the matter, little woman?"

"Only tired, John." Lina Reynolds looked up as she spoke to smile bravely into the face bending anxiously over her.

"Tired, Lina?" he said, lifting the little face. figure as he spoke and taking his wife like a child upon his knee. "What have

you been doing to tire you?" "Only the day's work. Don't worry, John," for a shade passed over the kindly

"I don't worry; but I can't see wha makes you complain so often of being I am sure the housework ain't s tired. much. Other women do it!" There was just a little fretfulness in

John's tone, though he did not mean to be unkind. "I know they do. Mrs. Harper has four children and takes care of them in

addition to housework, besides doing piles of sewing. Perhaps, John, it is because I have not had experience in country work and don't manage well. I will learn better after awhile. Now, tell me what you did in town." "I did quite well. Sold the whole crop

of wheat at a good price, and put another installment in the bank for the Stanley farm." "Your heart is set on that farm, John,

"Indeed it is! Let me once own that clear of debt, and I shall be a happy man. It is the best land in the country, and the house is twice as large as this!"

nore rooms to clean, and additional work of all kinds, and swallowed a little sigh that nearly escaped her. "John," she said, rather timidly, don't you think if you spend part of

Lina thought of larger floors to scrub

the money on this house we might be very happy here?" 'Spend money on this house?" cried the astonished John. "Why, what on

earth ails this house!" "I mean in things for it. Now, the parlor looks so stiff, and is always shut up. I was thinking if we had a pretty carpet and some curtains of white muslin or lace, and a set of nice furniture, andand-a piano, oh. John, if I could have a niano!

John Reynolds looked at his wife as if she had proposed to him to buy up the crown jewels of Russia. "A piano! Do you know what a piano

"No. Aunt Louise had one, you know, ever since I can remember. But I think if we had a pretty parlor to rest in in the evening, I could play for you and sing. You never heard me play or sing, John?" "I have heard you sing, but not lately, said John, rather gloomily.

"Oh! that was just humming around the house. I mean real singing. I have lots of music in my trunk."

"But you are only a farmer's wife, now, Lina. I thought you understood when we were married that you were not to have city finery and pleasures."

"So I did, John. I don't want finery. don't want any pleasure but your love, John. Don't scowl up your face so. I am silly to think of these at all. There, kiss me and forget it. I am nicely rested now, and I'll get your teain ten minutes. John put her down with a very tender

ciss, and straightway fell into a reverie. Lina Rivers had been a district school teacher in Scottfield just four months. when John Reynolds offered her his hand and heart. She was an orphan from infancy, but her father's sister had adopted and educated her in a life of luxury, and died without altering a will made years before, leaving her entire fortune to a charity asylum. Lina, left alone, had thankfully accepted the position of country school teacher procured for her by some friends, and was thinking life a hard burden, when John came to brighten it. She gave her whole gentle heart into his keeping at once, appreciating at their full value his honest, true heart, his frank nature, his sterling good qualities, and looking with the most profound admiration upon his tall, strong frame and hand-

some face. It was a perfect love match, for John fairly worshiped the dainty, refined little beauty he had married. And, having married her, he took her to his home and in all ignorance, proceeded to kill her.

There was no blame to be laid upor him. Living in the old farm house where he had spent his entire life, the one ambition of his heart was to own land, stock, harns and a model farm. He had seen his mother cook, churn, feed poultry, and drudge all her life; all the women he knew did the same, and if Lina made odd nistakes she put a willing heart into her work and soon conquered its difficulties. Surely, he thought, it was an easier life to be mistress of his home with the Stanley farm in prospect, than to toil over stupid children in a district school. He had never seen velvet carpets and lace curtains, grand pianos, dainty silks, and other surroundings that were Lina's from babyhood. He had never heard the wonderful music the little white hands, all rough and scarred now, could draw from the ivory keys of an organ or piano. or the clear, pure voice in song. It was an unknown world to John where his wife's memory lingered as she scoured tins, strained milk and cooked huge dishes of food for the farm hands. He would have thought it wicked waste, if not positive insanity; to draw from the bank his hard earned savings to invest them in beautifying his plain, comfortable home. And Lina lashed her conscience sharply, telling herself she was ungrateful, repining and wicked. Was not her John tender, true and loving? Where among her city friends was there a heart like this? Had she not known he was only farmer?

And so the loving little woman toiled and slaved, undertook tasks far beyond her strength, worked early and late, until just one year after his wedding day, John Reynolds, coming home to his tea, found lying upon the kitchen floor a little senseless figure with a face like death, and

hands that sent a chill to his very heart. The doctor, hastily summened, leoked grave, and advised perfect quiet and rest. A girl was hired and John tenderly nursed the invalid, but though she grew better she was still pale and weak.

" Take her away awhile," said the doctor. "Try change of air. She is overworked."

"But," said honest, puzzled John, "she two. She has no child, and our sewing is not much."

The doctor looked into the troubled "You are a good man, John Reynolds, and a strong one," he said. "Will you let me tell you a few truths?" 'Yes. About Lina?"

"About Lina. You remember, do you not, the tiny antelope you admired so much in the menagerie we had here last summer?"

"Certainly," said John, looking more puzzled than ever.

"Suppose you had bought that little creature and yoked it with one of your oxen to a cart to do the same work?" "I've been a fool," said John: "that little thing couldn't work. It was just

nade pretty to look at and to play."

"That's it, John. Now I don't think God ever made a woman to look pretty and play, but he made some for the rough work of this world and some for the dainty places, some to cook and scrub. and some to draw men's souls to heaven by gentle loveliness. Your wife is one of the latter. If you were a poor man I would have held my tongue, but you are a rich one. Give your wife a servant; let her have books, music, pretty things around her. Let her rest from toil, and you may keep her by your side. Put her back in her old place and you may order her tombstone, for she will soon need it.

"I will not! Thank you! I under stand. Poor, loving, patient heart!" "That's right! Take her now for

Don't put your antelope beside your oxen,

John.

little pleasure trip, and get back her 3868. Lina clapped her hands when John

asked her if she would like to spend a week at New York, and really seemed to draw in new life from the very idea. It was delicious fun to see John's wide open eyes as they entered the parlor of

the great city hotel, and were shown into the bed-room, whose beauties were quite as bewildering. "The best room," he had told the landlord, and Lina could not depress a cry

of delight at the vista of the cosy sitting room, with a piano standing invitingly

"O, John!" she said, "won't you go in there and shut the door for five minutes, please?" John obeyed, of course. John, she

thought, gratefully, refused her nothing "How lucky I brought some of my old dresses," Lina thought. "I have not worn them since I was a school marm.

Fancy Mrs. Reynolds scrubbing the floor in this dress!" John rubbed his eyes and pinched himself as a little figure sailed into the sitting room, made him a sweeping courtesy and

went to the piano. Was that the little woman who had worn prints and sunbonnets so long? The fair hair was fashionably dressed and bands of blue velvet looped the golden curls. A dress of blue silk, with the softest lace trimmings, and ornaments of pearl, had certainly made a fine lady f Lina. The piano was yielding its most bewitching tones to the skilled little fingers, and John's bewilderment was complete when a voice of exquisite sweet ess, though not powerful, began to sing. Only one song, full of trills and

quavers; and then Lina rushed from the piano into John's arms. "John, darling," she said, "hold me at. Don't let me slip from you! "O. Lina!" he groaned. "I was not

fit to marry such a dainty bird! But I loved you, little one." "And I loved you, John, rough old John! Let me sing again. I am happy

to day, my husband." But no wonderful trills filled the little oom now. In a clear, pure voice, full of expression, Lina sang: " I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Every word fell like hot tears on poor John's heart, until, as the last chord trembled upon the air, Lina turned to him stretching out her arms:

"Take me in your arms, John!" He took her tenderly to the room she had quitted so gayly, and she replaced her finery by a white wrapper, whose lace trimmings looked like fancy work to his unaccustomed eves.

"Are you tired, love!" he asked, with great spasm of terror at his heart, as he

looked at the white, wasted face. "Yes, very, very tired, but happy John " and with a little sigh of entire content, Lina nestled down against the warm heart whose every throb she knew was all her own. The white lids fell soft ly over the violet eyes, and she slep peacefully as a child.

Softly as she rested, the faint pink flush gathered on her fair cheek and a smile crept over her lips, while John, bending over her, lifted his heart in earnest prayer for the life that made his own so bright.

Mrs. Reynolds was to experience her share of astonishment during her holiday, and it commenced by the apparition of John the second day in a suit of handsome clothes that well became his manly figure. There was no foppery, but he looked a gentleman, though he made more than one grimace before he got, as he said 'well shaken into store clothes."

Can I describe that visit? What was new

to John, was old familiar ground to Lina: Central Park was not soon exhausted. and the little guide grew stronger and rosier every day, in John's thoughtful care that provided plenty of pleasant excitement, but guarded against fatigue. It was early in the afternoon of a sunny lay, when the train drew up at the Scotfield station, and John handed his won-

dering wife in a neat little one horse carriage waiting for them. 'A new purchase, dear!" he explained. 'We are to have a drive every afternoon.

Dr. Greyson prescribes it." The house was where it had always been, but Lina rubbed her eyes and wondered if she had been suddenly carried into fairy land.

The dull little sitting room had been papered, carpeted, curtained and transformed into a cozy dining room. The stiff

parlor was a very bower of beauty, with a fine piano, the daintiest of furniture soft muslin curtains, and a carpet covered with bouquets of exquisite flowers; the dose nothing but the housework for us bed-rooms were carpeted brightly, and rejoiced in cottage sets, and in the kitchen the most good-natured of stout German girls fairly shed tears when Lina addressed her in her own language.

"But, John!" she cried, "the Stanley

farm?" "Is sold, dear. You were right; we will make this home so lovely the Stanley farm will never cost me a sigh. Dr. Greyson and his wife took all the trouble here. and I have hired two new hands, so as to have a little more leisure."

"But, John," the little wife said earnestly, "I do not want you to think I am a fine lady, a doll to wear fine clothes and live in idleness. I want to be truly a helpmeet to you."

"So you will be, Lina. God meant no one to be a drone in the busy hive of the world. You are not strong, but you will find plenty to keep you busy in superintending indoor arrangements and direct ing Gretchen. And in our drives, love we will see if we cannot find some one poorer than ourselves to comfort and aid. That will be my thank offering for your life, my little wife."

The neighbors stared and wondered Comments upon John's folly and improvidence fell from many lips, and old men, shaking their heads, prophesied ruin for the Reynolds farm.

But John was as much astonished as any of them, when, after a few years, he found the farm yielding him a larger income than ever before.

"I do believe, Lina," he said one day to a matronly little woman, who was dress ing a crowing baby, "that your flower garden last year was worth a thousand dollars to me."

"John!" "One book after another crept into the house, and the time I thought would be wasted, taken from farm work, was spent in reading. Now look at the labor saving machines I have bought! See the new stock! My orchard is going to be the best

in the county too." "And my poultry yard, John? It was the papers and magazines that first gave me the idea of a model poulty yard. What fun we had, John, in getting it started!'

"Yes, indeed. That New York trip was the best investment I ever made Lina. I saw so many things there that I recognized as old friends when I met them again in print-the threshing machine the rotary harrow, the improved plows. "And," said Mrs. Reynolds, mischiev

chine, the corals for Johnnie!' "Come, are you ready for your drive?" "As soon as I put on my hat and get

ously, "the Milton watch, the sewing ma

the basket of things for Mrs. Goodwin.' "It beats me, John," såid his uncle, one bright day, "where you find so much money for tomfoolery, newfangled nonsense, and fallals for Lina, and yet give so much for charity. I thought you wer crazy to buy the Stanley farm."

"I was once, but I have something better now than the Stanley farm. I have learned how to manage my antelope." "What?"

But to this day John never explained that riddle to his puzzled relative.

nels. These desert streams rise to the sur-

an even more incomprehensible manner.

In the northern portions of this desert a

the surface in the midst of an almost end-

that no living thing can penetrate to any

surface like corks. This stream debouches

several miles without abatement the en-

tire volume dis. ppears in the sand within

a radius of 100 feet. These sink-holes

water from which probably reaches the

slope of the Pacific and feeds the streams

of the valleys. The Mojave river, rising

on the northern slope of the Sierra

Nevada and meandering over the desert

for over one hundred miles, is finally

swallowed up in a similar manner. Noth

ing in the slope of the land occurs to pre

vent its further progress, as its course

would lead it into the famous Death val-

ley, which like a portion of the Colorado

desert lies below the level of the sea. But

presented."

Lost Waters. A correspondent of the Germantonen

Telegraph who has crossed the great Moiave desert, savs: "The Mojave (pronounced Mohave \$2000 a year." desert is a succession of vast plains and "Why haven't you competition?" mountain ranges. The soil is not excess "The trade isn't healthy. ively sandy except at a few points, and could water be brought on these immense wastes they could be made literally to blossom as the rose. What convinces one of this is the fact that the desert along the railroad having received an unusual supply of rain during the past few months, has blossomed with amazing fertility, and, the land as far as the eye can reach presents the aspect of a garden-bed of variegated flowers, darkly rich in their emerald green. Here and there are little patches of barley, where the seed has dropped by accident. Near Turner station. almost the centre of this desert, fifteen acres of barley are growing, showing every evidence of rapid and healthy progress. With the average rain fall of the valley of California-eight orten incheshis great desert could easily be made to it's a perfectly safe trade. Here is a grow the cereals. Or, perhaps other nitro-glycerine cartridge make after my means of producing artificial irrigation own ideas. If-" may be discovered that will bring under cultivation this vast area. Apparently, air too oppressive and left. as indices of Nature's intentions, oases are scattered at intervals over the desest. No lofty mountains stand near to act as Ornamented Money. receptacles and reservoirs. Whence comes the enormous flow that breaks from these desert springs is a secret of science to solve. The only reasonable theory is that they flow long distances in subterranean chan

"I am worked to death," said an engraver yesterday. "Worked to death making buttons of gold dollars with the made a couple of dozen such buttons for a leading actress not long ago. The inface thus mysteriously and disappear in itials were cut deeply in the gold dollar, then enameled, the whole job coming to \$100. Very few can afford such expensive stream of a thousand inches bubbles to buttons. For the ordinary monogram, we less plain. A pool of about twenty feet in diameter is formed, and the water is side, and some fancy figure on the other. thrown with such force to the surface The figures are of all sorts, from bull dogs to Greek gods. I made two comical ones depth. Heavy iron chains float on the yesterday. One represented a sailor and oldier with a Cupid on the head of each upon the plain, and after traversing it for The sailor sat on a reclining cow, and the soldier on a sawbuck. Another, ordered by a young lady, represented a jackass, 2 nonkey, and a dude with their heads of the Mojavian desert are numerous, the lovingly together, while underneath was

> peculiar. It represented a fat man sleep ing on a sofa. Huge pieces of cheese and pie, with spider legs and skeleton heads, ran over his body. These undoubtedly are intended for jokes. Still some people seriously order incongruous designs, and chuckle over the originality of their conceptions, and recipients probably chuckle just as much over the taste of the donor." -New York Mail and Express.

instead of the lost water of the desert Ayer's Hair Vigor is safe, agreeable and beneficial. It is the most elegant, and its ef fects are very lasting, making it the most economical of toilet preparations. By its use

Two Clever Collies. If you should visit Central Park 30me

fine morning, you might see young Shep, the collie that is being trained to take the place of old Shep, the eighteen-year-old veteran, at his lessons. He is never whipped, not even when he does wrong or makes mistakes, because that breaks the spirit of a collie, as, indeed, of any other kind of dog, and a shepherd dog must of all things be brave. When he doesn't carry out an order correctly, or in such a way that the sheep can understand him, old Shep is sent with the same order, and Shep Junior is made to keep still and watch him until it is executed. His first lesson is simply to guard a hat or a coat or stick thrown upon the grass by the shepherd, and he is left out with it sometimes until late in the even ing, to show him the importance of fidel ity, the very first essential in a shepherd dog. Next he is taught to gather the sheep, to take them to the right, then to the left. After this he is sent on the trail of a lost sheep, with instructions to bring it back slowly. The most important les son, and one young Shep has not yet learned, is that of going among the flock and finding out if any of them are missing. This, as may be imagined, is by no means an easy task with a flock of eighty-two ewes and sixty-nine lambs. But old Shep can do it, for he knows every member of the flock, though to the ordinary observer they all look almost exactly alike. Indeed, old Shep can, if his master, the shepherd, is not mistaken, perform a feat more wonderful than this. The shepherd says that Shep, when uncertain whether some of the flock have not strayed up the bridlepath on their way home, while he was busy in keeping troublesome boys away, will take his stand at the gate of the fold and touch each sheep with his fore-paw as it passes in. At such times he has the air of a farmer counting his cattle as they come home at night, and he wears an expression as if his mind were occupied with an intricate sum in addition. Whether he is really counting the sheep or not can not be said positively; but he has been

-A Well-Shooter.

known, after noting each sheep as it pass-

ed, to rush off up the bridle-path and re-

turn with a straggler. This does much to

prove that the shepherd's assertion that

old Shep can count the sheep is possibly

not far from the truth .- St. Nicholas.

He was a medium-sized, slender man. about forty years old, and he had listened to the conversation for some time in silence. "Business is very good with me," he said at last. "My expenses are about \$50 a week, and my receipts at least \$200. I am a well-shooter."

"What's that?" asked a bystander.

"You see, all over the country there are certain wells that supply so many galons per day. When the demand exceeds the supply they send for me. I examine the rock to see whether it's limestone, sandstone or gneiss, and then lower what we call a shattering cartridge of dynamite or nitro glycerine to the bottom of the well, and there explode it with the electric spark. The explosion shatters the rock for yards, and opens crevices in every direction, so that the flow of water is doubled and sometimes quadrupled. I have just shot a well for a brewery on Ninth evenue, near Manhattanville. They formerly had to pump the water. Now the water overflows, and for the \$500 they gave me for the job they are saving over

started, four years ago, I had two par ners. At Pittsburg we shot an artesian, but one of my partners happened to drop a cartridge. It was nitro-glycerine and the building and my partner were blown to pieces. My second partner was a very careful man, but last August he left me in Philadelphia to shoot a well in Germantown. He had two cartridges in his coat pockets, and they must have been manufactured improperly, because just outside the latter place there was an explosion which broke every pane of glass for 500 yards. I identified my partner by the pieces of his watch, but there wasn't enough of him left for a funeral want a partner very much and have advertised for one; but the moment they learn about the trade they get out. Yet

But at this point the crowd found the

owner's monogram engraved on them. I generally use 10-cent pieces. They are smoothed, the monogram engraved on one the inscription, 'The Three Graces.' "Several days ago I made one still more

seeking a refuge in this deep basin, a spectacle of extraordinary sterility is here Dyspepsia and indigestion are speedily cured ladies can keep their hair abundant and nature by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar al in color, lustre, and texture.

Superintendent-"It must be done, sir, or

"But it costs us more than that to carry

"Oh, I have that all fixed: we will make it

"My idea is to run nothing but palace cars."

"And then, before reaching the end of the

oad, you and I, disguised as two of the James

"Capital idea! But that would only work

for awhile. The passengers would complain

"Oh! but we won't touch the passengers."

"No; we'll just rob the porter."-Phila.

HARD TIMES IN TRADE .- A ragged and

"All the bank cashiers go to Canada, when

"What has that to do with your business?"

his accounts he'd send for me, and I'd the his

and all his family up and demand the keys to

the bank at the point of a pistol, and so help

him out in his accounts. But he flings the ac-

counts in the stove now, and goes to Canada.

A "STAND OFF."-Defeated candidate.

eeting an acquaintance, is indignant because

"Say, McSpobble, you said you were going

"Say!" said McSpobble, without sense of

ffense, "you told me that you would certain

"That's all right. And you were not elect-

"Never mind what I see. I see that you

vere not elected, and therefore you are a liar.

This thing's about even. Let's go in here and

MRS. SMITH-Oh dear, I do suffer so with

Mrs. Joues-I am troubled in the same way,

Mrs. Smith-stantly in my right leg and

Mrs. Jones-pathize with you. It was only

Mrs. Smith-Ders, and I told Mr. Smith

Mrs. Jones-Hours and hours with it, and

Mrs. Smith-Lieve me; and I also told him

Mrs. Jones-ing. It was simply dreadful

THE laziest man in Newport, Ky., has just

had some money left him by his deceased fath-

er. He is thinking of buying a farm, and

that's why a male acquaintance said to him in

"I hear, Bill, you are going to buy a farm.

Now what the thunder can as lazy a man as

"Yes; they grow wild, and all I'll have to do

HONOR O'Laughlin, the hostess of the Grid-

ron, an old hostelry which Irish lawyers vis-

ited, had a ready wit. Happening to enter the

bar-room after dinner, Curran proposed her

"I give you, gentlemen," he said, "Honor

Possibly the worthy landlady did not feel

MRS. HUNTER (glancing along the row of

clerks behind the shop counter): "I do not

think I see the gentleman here who waited

Enfant terrible—"Why, mamma, you are

talking to the very one. Don't you remember

you said you'd know him anywhere by those

Chaff.

has two mates and one captain.

A courtship is the only kind of a ship that

The banana skin, though crushed to earth, as the power to take somebody with it.

A new song is called "Wilt thou, O Wilt thou?" It is supposed to be dedicated to a collar and a pair of cuffs.

"Dig him out! Dig him out!" said the wife f the man who got buried by a caving well, 'he's got at least \$6 in his pocket."

It's awful tough on a fellow who sleeps on a sofa bedstead in the parlor to have his sis-ter's fellow hang on until two o'clock every

The most efficacious and inexpensive meth

od in which to rid a house of rats is to rent it for a few months to a Chinese boarding-house

"Never play with matches," says a writer. Young men to love will do well to cut this out and paste it somewhere where the light will

A great relief to the sting of a mosquito is an application of chalk, says a medical au-thority. At last a use has been found for New York milk.

Said a lady to the famous actor Garrick: "I wish you were taller." "Madam," replied the wit, "how happy I should be to stand higher layour estimation!"

"That is a sweeping argument," remarked ne husband whose wife used a broom to con-

vince him that he ought to have been home

A tusk seven feet long and four teeth weighing three pounds each have been dug up in New Jersey. They are supposed to be the remains of a Jersey mosquito.

"Them's my sediments," as the Mississipp River remarked to the astounded farmer, who awoke one morning to find a bran new island deposited in front of his very door.

We have been sent a book entitled "Sum-

complimented, for she readily rejoined:

"Your absent friends, Mr. Curran."

And I said to Jones that I must go to Sar-

that the doctor said the proper place was Sar

Times are hard on all kinds of trade."-Pitts

they are short in their accounts now."

and the authorities would get after us."

awakward position."

"How's that?"

traffic."

them."

all up every trip."

"In what way?"

gang, will board the train."

ough to buy a meal.

"Ah, how is that?"

burg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Yes," McSpobble replied.

"Then, sir, you are a liar!"

he has been deceived.

vote for me."

"But you didn't?"

" That's a fact."

v be elected."

'Yes, I_____

"You see-"

take something ."

the baby cry-

Mrs. Smith-atoga.

Mrs. Jones-atoga.

great surprise:

health:

ou do on a farm?"

upon me yesterday."

norning.

n your estimation

several hours previous.

"Raise blackberries."

"Raise blackberries?"

is to hire boys to pick 'em."

shoul-

rheumatism. I have it con-

last night that I lay awake for-

that something must be done to re-

and know how to sym-

the gentleman.

dently.

"Well?"

EDUCATIONAL COURTSSIP

she was a Boston malden, and she'd scarcely pass ed eighteen, and as lovely as an hourl, but of grave and sober

mein; greet encyclopedia of every kind of lore. hough love looked coyly from behind the glasse that she wore.

he sat beside her lover, with her elbow on h and dreamily she gazed upon the slumb'ring

gatil he broke the clence, saying, "Pray, Miner va. dear. aform me of the meaning of the Thingnesss the Here.

TEROW you're just from Concord, where the lights of wisdom be, our head crammed full to bursting, love, with

their philesophyhe heary-headed sages and maids of hesiery blue hen solve me the conundrum, love, that I have

the smiled a dreamy smile and said: "The Thingness of the Here

a that which is not passed and hasn't yet arrived my dear; ed," the maid continued, with a calm, un

raffied brow. The Thingness of the Here is just the Thisnes of the Now.

emile illumined the lover's face, and then with out any haste,

did a manly arm around the maiden's slende

and on her cherry lips impressed a warm an loving kiss,

and said: "Love, this is what I call the Now ness of the This."

Rees

It appears that some ingenious person as invented a method of producing bees of almost any desired size. If two cells, each one of which contains an embryo nee, are knocked into one, the two bees are consolidated, and the result is a new hee double the usual size. Of course, if this can be done, there is practically no imit to the size of possible bees. By knocking four cells into one, a bee four imes the usual size can be made, and if an entire hive of embryo bees is subjected this consolidating process we should have a bee about the size of a turkey-a ize hitherto attained only by one species bee, known as the Presidential bee, an insect inhabiting the bonnets of eminent tatesmen, and never by ary chance pro

ducing honey. Before recklessly undertaking to enlarge our bees we ought to ascertain what effect their increase of size will have upon their power and disposition to make honey. The bumble bee is much larger than the honey bee, but he is certainly not a success. An insect so dull that he fancies that "bumble" is spelled with an "h" and so lazy that he makes less honey in a whole season than a honey-bee makes before breakfast on a spring morning, is by no means a model. It may be sug gested that the bumble-bee's lack of success in manufacturing honey is due not to laziness, but to the inability of his wings to carry with ease the weight of his body; but no one who has been chased by an angry bumble-bee will entertain this suggestion. It may also be suggested that the trousers pockets of the bumble-bee are so small that he can carry very little honev in them; but there is no evidence that this is the case. We simply know that the bumble-bee is bigger than the honey-bee, and makes less honey. So, too, the wasp and the hornet are bigger than the honey-bee, and they make only honey for their bare necessities. Evidently the rule of nature has hitherto been that the larger the insect the less

honey it makes. Nowif the honey-bee, after being developed into a two or three pound insect, is going to imitate the laziness of the amble-bee, what shall we have gained? o one will care to have a score of big. lazy bees dawdling about his premises, upsetting furniture and children by flying against them and tripping people up concealing themselves in the grass. We shall have to go armed with big clubs to keep off the bees, and though some spert may be obtained by shooting bees on the wing, there would be no sport whatever should the bees undertake to hunt the sportsmen with stings capable of penetrating anything less than an inch

of chilled steel armor. Even if the mammoth bees should make aoney in quantities proportioned to their size we should have no use for such a vast amount of honey. It is true that honey is used to a small extent in the arts, and that if one has a personal enemy addicted to backwheat cakes a horrible revenge can be obtained by sending him abottle of pure Berkshire County honey beat with them. Still there is no demand for honey as would justify an ef fort to largely increase its production.

Our bees are very well as they are. If shive is kept on a shelf over the front doer, and upset on a book agent, the bees will perform as much work as is necessary. To upset a hive of four pound bees, in like manner would be simply aurder, and in many cases would involve the trouble of a trial and acquittal in a court of law. It might be well to keep large bees in Cincinnati for the encourgement of jurors, and of respectable citizens who call meetings at which peo ple are incited to rioting; but in this region we are sati fied with our local bee, and will decline to have them enlarged.

Bloody Bill the Terror.

Whoop-la, whoop!" thundered a hairy culean, heavily-armed terror of terrible lows as he kicked open the rickety door the Frontier Saloon, and glanced reateningly upon the quiet crowd with-With a quiet swagger and many horrible oaths he advanced to the bar and

How's biz ter-day, Toddyman?" Dull, Bill, dull. Can't yer help m

"Of co'se I can—an' will," answered the

Turning, he called out to the loafers cattered about the room:

Come up hyer, come up, yer d-d coy-Oles! an' treat yo'se'fs, an'me, too, at yo' own expense. That's right," he continded, as the ten or twelve persons adperches and smilingly expressed their however worded, the said Terror might periment that my elbows would bend

"Hump 'er 'long, ___, an' in a hurry,' he growled savagely, as he noted one solitary exception to the unanimity of the acceptances, "or by the crook of my elbow I'll hurt yer; hurt yer bad."

The single exception, however, quietly retained his seat, and neither by gesture nor speech did he show the slightest consciousness of the presence and the language of the most famous and infamous, desperate and dreaded devil that had ever frightened a Western Sheriff into tem porary civility.

Great was our Terror's amazement and greater his wrath when he became convinced that it was actually the intention of the rash stranger to ignore him and his mandatory invitation. With huge, selfacting revolver in hand, he started toward him. As he approached nearer the silent unknown uncoiled his long legs, and extended himself gradually upward, until at last he presented to our astonished vision the towering form of the tallest and thinnest mortal we had ever seen.

When within three or four feet the Terror paused and said: "I gives yer tu understan' I'm Bloodv Bill, the terror of Sherrufs an' the pattern saint of undertakers. D'yer hear me?"

"O, yes; I'm not deaf," was the reply in a cool, steady voice. "An' I'm the favorit of hell an' the rival of de'th an' docktors," continued the

desperado. "First-rate record, that," was the re

"I'm a jumping jumbo-I'm the very fe'ther that broke the camel's back-I'm Texas steer stampeded-I'm a Curnel straight from Arkinsaw-an'look out, fur I'm goin' ter shoot!" Simultaneously with the elevation of the revolver the stranger's foot flew forward and upward, the ball meant for his heart went | ling. crashing harmlessly through the roofand then, with a rapidity of movement that gave to his russet brogan the appearance of a chunk of lightning in a mighty hurry, he kicked Bloody Bill under the chin, behind the ear, in the stomach, in the back, on the chin, with first one foot and then the other, and so effectually, too, that the astonished and thoroughly shocked man-eater found it impossible to use a single one of the half dozen weapons attached to his belt. But the terror was really brave, and he struggled pluckily to uphold and preserve the sanguinary reputation so dear and profitable to him, until his slim and supple antagonist finally terminated the fight by a double footed

breathless upon the floor. When restored to consciousness he approached the great unknown and said: 'Fur de las'-but, fust, what shall I

kick that stretched Bloody Bill prone and

call yer? Gener'l-Dook-Prisident?" "Plain mister," said the other.

"What! Yer a plain mister!" exclaimed the Terror, incredulously.

"All right, all right, sense you say so; by thunder! yer deserve promoshun. Now, mister, for sum years I've that I was a whole menag'ry in myself-lion, elephint, wulf, an' all that-but I'll be darned ef hit don't look ferday like I'd been runnin' a two-bit side-show all er along. Ef argreeyble, sir, I'd like to l'arn who an' what yer air."

"I," replied the stranger, in a deep, grave voice, "am the Great Amerikin Mule."

"God be thanked," gasped the trembling Terror, "that you didn't have on yer iron shoes."-Houston (Tex.) Post.

Knees and Elbows.

We had been speaking of the lack of accurate observation among people,-the ofessor and I .- and I had expr ed sur prise that so few persons are able to tell how many toes a common house cat has on each foot, some guessing five and others four, and neither being correct, when the professor suddenly asked me the following

"How is it that the fore-knees of a horse bend forward just as ours do, while his hind knees bend backward, just as ours do not?"

I surmised from an odd gleam of my friend's eve, that his question was in some sort crooked: but as I could not think precisely how it ought to be amended, and as I had not thought of the subject before. I answered simply that I did not know.

"Let us go out then," said he, "and

look at Dobbin." So we went out. "In the first place," remarked the pro fessor, "we will examine his hind leg (whoa, Dobbin!) if you please;" and, sliding his hand downward gently, he picked up Dobbin's foot, very much after the manner of a blacksmith

"This joint," he continued, "that you see bending backward, near the middle of leg, is not a knee at all-knees do not bend backward-it is called the 'hock' or 'hough,' and corresponds to our ankle. Stand on your toes, and your ankle will work precisely like it."

"Where is his knee then?" said I, draw

ing nearer "Here it is," said he pointing high up near Dobbin's body. "Don't you see it bending forward like every other knee? It is commonly called the 'stifle.'

"But," urged I, "you began by asking about the fore-knees. Now they surely bend forward just like ours. I should think your question ought to have been directed to hind-knees."

The gray eyes twinkled again with the same curious smile, as the professor requested me kindly to place my hand on one of Dobbin's fore-knees.

This I did, as I supposed, when I was again taken aback by being asked. what joint of my own body corresponded with the joint under my hand.

I started to say "knees of course," but reflecting that my fore legs were arms, I thought I saw the point, and confidentially answered, "elbow."

"But your elbow," observed my friend, bends just the other way!" "The fact is," he added, "that what

your hand is on, is neither a knee nor an elbow, but a wrist. The elbow is up here near his body, and bends backward just dressed sprang nimbly from their keg as yours will if you get down on all fours." I at once assumed a horizontal attitude, willingness to accept any invitation for I was not to be convinced without ex-

that way. But they did. "And now."

said the professor, wickedly, as I arose and brushed sundry bits of twigs from my hands, "have you observed that the elephant differs from the horse in-" but I interrupted him with a laugh, in selfdefence, declaring that it was enough for once to have learned that a horse always walks on tip-toe, that his hind knees are his ankles, and that his fore-knees are not knees, nor even elbows, but wrists."

"And yet," said the professor, "the reduce fares between those points from \$14.50 horse is a larger animal than the cat."to \$5. You must be crazy.' S. H. Ballard, in Good Cheer. the new B. X. W. & Z. line will get part of our

Fishing in England.

That veracious chronicler, Eli Perkins, says: I found that over west of Warwick Castle one of the farmers who rented several hundred acres along the Avon River, kept a little hotel. He permitted his guests to fish in the river, a brook shallow enough to be forded where it runs swiftly. I noticed that the fishermen always went out with a tremendous assortment of patent hooks and fancy flies. One man had as many as fifty specimens of hooks and flies. Like all the rest he came back without any fish. I never took much stock in fancy flies, I have always had better luck with plain grasshoppers or angleworms. So, getting permission from the landlord, I took a pole and went down to the river. Baiting my hook with a good old fat American angleworm I threw it in. In a moment I had a bite, and out came a beautiful grayling. In went another angleworm, and out came another fish. I was having fine sport when down came the landlord all out of breath.

"W-w-what have you got on your hook?" he gasped.

"Angleworms, you fool, plain angleworms." I said, hauling out another gray-

"Don't you know that's agin the law? "What?" I asked. "What's agin the

"Why fishing with angleworms. The patent fly is the only thing allowed in England."

The man was right. No one is allowed to fish in English rivers with angleworms or bugs. Only the patent fly is allowed, and as the fish are all used to the artificial fly only they don't bite, and it is seldom that any are caught. If angleworms were permitted every boy would be out fishing, and the streams would be fished dry. As is it the patent artificial fly is so expensive that only the rich are able to fish.

If the landlord hadn't kept my fishing a secret these three angleworms would have cost me a fine of £20 or about thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents a worm.

The Way They Do It in Maine.

Squire Borge of Bangor is wealthy and wishes his friends to understand that he is a wonderful sportsman. Last winter he started up country on a fishing trip, where he met with poor success. The first thing he did on returning to the city was to go to a market and buy fifteen trout. They were beauties, and he told the salesman what he was going to do and asked him where he should say they were caught.

"O, tell them they were taken from Linus Pond." On his way home the Squire called and

had the largest one photographed. Underneath the picture he wrote:

"One of the fifteen taken from Linus Pond, Jan. 8, 1884, by Timothy Borge,

In two days he came back to the marketman, and said:

"Lookee here, where is Linus Pond, anyhow? They asked me where it was, and I told them it was up in the north part of Hancock County. Then they got a map and wanted me to show it to them, and for the life of me I couldn't find it. Just tell me where it is, and I'll go home and fix them. Confound their hearts, I'll tell 'em where Linus Pond is, and give

them enough of it." Then the marketman led him gently outside the shop, and pointed to his sign. It read: 'Linus Pond. Fish, oysters, and game."-Boston Globe.

VARIETIES.

WHY SHE ACCEPTED A REPORTER .- TWO fashionably-dressed ladies were sitting in front of their cottage at Mount Desert one evening ast week, talking over the late arrivals and laving their plans for the summer campaign. "How is this, Edith, I hear you have broken

your engagement with young Coupons?" said the elder.

"Yes, mother, I judge it best to tell you I

"In favor of whom, pray! He is good for \$10,000 a year now, and will come in for a large estate when his father dies. What young nillionaire have you now centered your affection tions upou?"

"He is not a millionaire at all, mother: I am engaged to Charley Pencil."

"Who is he? How much is he worth?" "He is a reporter on the New York Constellaion, and has just money enough to take him through the fortnight's vacation."

"My child, why will you throw yourself You will reduce me to beggary." "Wait, mother; please wait until I tell you. In the first place he is acquainted with every-

body, and then he gets free passes to all the shows and theatres, he attends all the big receptions, and-" "Are, you crazy child? Those things will

all come with money and position." "Hold on until I have told you. He knows all about the latest scandals in high lifethings the papers won't print, you know-and

he told me some horrible scrapes the Blanks got into when they were in Europe last summer, and said he had in his possession the secrets of all the big people of the country." "Bring him to me at once. I approve of your choice, Edith. Why did you not tell me of this before?"

WHERE THEY HAVE GENEROUS NEIGHBORS. -Col. Hunt lives in "Old Virginny," and has winter residence in Washington. At the last election he went down to his country place to vote, and on arriving at the polls, well along in the afternoon, was surprised and angered to find his name checked.

"How's this?" he asked. "I have just taken pains to come clear down here from Washing ton to east my ballot for a man I believe in. and you tell me I can't vote."

"My dear man," replied the master of the polls, "you voted and your name was checked off about ten o'clock. How many times do you want to repeat?"

mer Poems." After a careful scrutiny we have decided that summer poems and summer not. The laster "by another name would be as "— Then the Colonel was just a little mad and foamed and swore at a great rate. In the

midst of his anger an old friend came up and "I never saw a man yet that could fill my dear, dead husband's shoes!" exclaimed widow lady at the foot of Murray Hill. "Dea "Great Scott, Colonel, why didn't you tell me!" replied her neighbor; " what size did he

me you were coming? You have put me in an wear? Farmer (concealing a whip)—"Come here Charlie; I want to tell you something." Charlie—"Tell it to somebody else; my pa says there are some things little boys oughtn't to "Why. I thought you weren't coming, and o I voted for you this forenoon."-Boston

"What's this thing?" asked a man who was inspecting a music store. "That? oh, that's used on violins. We call it a chin rest." "Gimme one!" exclaimed the visitor. "S'pose it would work on my wife?" A RAILROAD JOKE.-Western Railroad President-"I tell you, sir, it is ruinous. I can't

President Lincoln, when told on a certain occasion that Gen. So-and-so and forty mules had been captured, said: "Well, I can make another brigadier in five minutes, but those mules cost \$200 exists."

nules cost \$200 apiecc.

"I wish I was a belt," he said. "Why?" sheasked. "Then I could always be around you." "I wish you were an anchor," she remarked. "Why?" he asked. "Then you'd go weigh," she answered.

"See here," he said to his clerk, "I don't mind letting you off a day now and then to at-tend to your grandfather's funers!, but I think you ought to have the courtesy to send a few of the fish around to my house."

Ella Wheeler asks: "Is there anything high-er than a boy's ambition, that wingeth away to the sun-riven skies?" Yes, Ella; most em-phatically yes, and it is the price of an eight by ten roomat a ashionable summer resort.

A considerate tramp was encountered a few days ago: He promised to cut some wood in return for a meal, but after eating, he looked at the wood and said: "Lady, I don't believe I could cut that satisfactory to you, and I would not like to make a bad job it. Good day."

"Oh, I don't let the grass grow under my feet!" said the young lady. "I wish you did," replied her escort, in a dreamy manner; "because, you know, you could raise such a deuce of a crop." They never speak now as they pass by on the sidewalks of the city at the head of the lakes. lungry man asked a gentleman for money "Cannot you secure employment?" asked "No, sir; the cheap railroad fares have killed my business," replied the man, despon-

The comet discovered by the Ann Arbor professor has a tail three minutes long. An insignificant affair. The New York Ledger frequently has a tale ten months long. A tale three minutes long is hardly worth our attention, and no doubt there are persons who will second this view of the comet.

"I used to be a 'masked robber.' " replied second this view of the comet.

"Go for somebody, quick! There's a bug down my back!" cried a young girl to her lover in the park on Wednesday evening.
"Hadn't I better go for the bug?" he suggested. Then she fainted dead away, and when she had unawooned the bug had finished the strength greek level. he beggar, "and when a cashier was short in ts evening stroll and gone home.

Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsanarilla-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Think, just because you have been suffering terribly with Rheumatism or Neuralgia, that you must always continue to suffer. Nor think just because nobody has been

able to cure you or your friends, that Neuralgia and Rheumatism are incurable. Think that a cure is im-DON'T possible just because the physicians have been unable to accomplish it. Nor think that because ATHLOPHOROS

has not been known ever since the foundation

of the world, it will not cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Neglect the testimony of DOM. The hundreds of sufferers who have tried ATHLOPHOROS and

Nor think that because you have tried fifty other things that failed, that ATHLOPHOROS is like them. Don't be discouraged! The very thing that will cure Rheumatism and

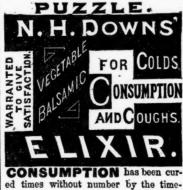
Neuralgia is ATHLOPHOROS. Don't be Skeptical! ATHLOPHOROS has cured others. It will Cure YOU. If you cannot get Athlorhorosof your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement.



ed times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S Ague Cure IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma-

larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Shill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

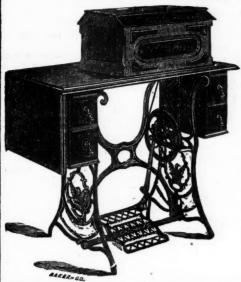
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leif Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments.
This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine

e send out.
The cut below represents the The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-

chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds

greatly to the value of this machin

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel

This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawless, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not inter-fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as

eing the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above we turnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw.Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions,

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded. Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER,

44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich. Nayne. In the matter of the estate of Bridget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the County of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State afore said, on Tuesday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (277) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (28) feet and eight (8) inches ing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (28) feet and eight (8) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said lot number nineteen (19) and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenue to the northeast corner aforesaid, thence westerly along the northerly line of said lot to the northerwest corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and four inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Ash Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan.

EDWARD McGINNIS, Executor.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 39th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and sevenity three dollars and forty cents (\$27340), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on \$ATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the said County of Wayne is held) at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of thirty five dollars, in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the south half (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the south half (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the south half (1/4) of the fortheast quarter (1/4) of the south half (1/4) of the fortheast quarter (1/4) of the south half (1/4) of the other and the costs and the costs and of the cost and the cost and the cost and the costs and of the cost in the cost and the costs and expen

east.
DETROIT, August 7th, 1884.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee. STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior

Court of Detroit. In Chancery.
At a session of the Superior Court of Detroit held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit on the 10th day of June A. D. 1884. Present, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court.
Emma Rossbach, Complainant, vs. Jacob Rossbach, defendant.
It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Rmma Rossbach, the Complainant in the above entitled cause, that the above named defendant is not a resident of this State, and on motion of William Look, Solictor and of Counsel for said Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint fied in this cause within four months from date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
Judge of said Court.

WILLIAM LOOK,
Complainant's Solictor and of Counsel

WILLIAM LOOK, Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been this day filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Military Reserve, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founded on said petition will be made to such Court en the 11th day of August, A. D. 1884, for an order vacating all that portion of Beeson Avenue lying north of the southerly line of lots four (4) and dive (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an alley lying between lots four (4) and dive (5) and lot six (6) in said block six (6), as shown on said plat.

MARGARET A. RUSSELL.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Attorney for Petitioners.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all to more money right away that anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address Tune & Co Augusta, Maine

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1870, executed by Leopold Niedling and Henriette Niedling, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to John Heinzmann, of the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich, and recorded on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. in liber 68 of mortgages, on page 871, in the ninth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 314 o'clock, T. M. in liber 68 of mortgages, on page 871, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigans, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Heinzmann on the second cay of May, A. D. 1870, to Joseph Perrien, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, on the third day of May, 1870, at two o'clock, P. M., in liber six of assignments on page 88; and there being claimed to be deserted. ty, Michigan, on the third day of May, 1870, at two o'clock, P. M., in liber six of assignments on page 83; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen bundred and fifty-three dollars (\$1,683) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, ax-eleven o'clock in the foremon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain plece or parcel of land situated in the township of Plymouth aforesaid, and commencing at a stake situated on the southern boundary line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) five (5) chains and one link easterly from the southwest corner of said east half, and running thence easterly and along the southern boundary line of said east half four chains and thirty-cight links to a stake, thence morth thirty-five and three-fourths degrees west, cight chains and forty-two links to the center of the highway, thence south fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west and along the eastern boundary line of and owned by Lewis H. Bennett to the place of the beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same, more or less; excepting a piece of land herefore sold to Godlet Bodle described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the southern boundary line at the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty-six, nine chains and thirty-nine links east from the southwest corner of said east half of the northwest quarter of section them the southwest corner of said east half of the northwest quarter, of section then the north line of the east half of northwest quarter of section the southwest corner of said east half of the Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A.

JOSEPH PERRIEN. JOSEPH KUHN, Ass. Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH KUHN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, defaw mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Klatte and Margaretta Klatte, his wife, of Wayne County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County and State, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 136 of Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cents (\$2108 36) principal and interest, and an attorney's fee of \$50, as provided in said mortgage. And whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Said premises are described as follows: All that parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as the east half of thes outhwest quarter of section five (5) in town one (1), south of range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres more or loss.

Octubry Attorney for Mortgagee.

Detroit, May 27, 1884.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Detroit, May 27, 1884. MINNESOTA, DAKOTA.

FARMS. Less than Railroad Prices. On Long Time. Send for lists and Pri GRAVES & VINTON, St. Paul, Minn

(Continued from first page)

wood. She is well known in Detroit, is now kept for breeding and has a fine colt by side, sired by Royalston; also some fine bred Jerseys, bred by Hon. Sumner Howard of Flint, cream and fawn in color, and some grade Jerseys and Shorthorn heifers, the latter sired by Stuart's bull Independence, all of which are good. His herd of pure imported Chester Whites numbers over fifty, and are a special lusty lot, being well bred and thrifty, and are worth a look at by intending purchasers of this class of stock. This farm is well adapted for a stock farm, well watered, (a main feature); its soil is gravelly loam, sloping to the east and south, the farm well located, being near the F. & P. M. R. R., and in close proximity to the noted sheep and Shorthorn breeders of the county. Mr. C. is an ardent, enthusiastic farmer and stockman, has a taste for good sport, for we see well bred blood-hounds and bull dogs sporting on the handsome, well-

shaded lawn. On the adjoining farm-only located for a short time, until he can find one to suit him in all respects—we find J. E. Gilmore, formerly of Western New York, where he had been for years a breeder and dealer in Atwood Merinos, ranking among the prominent ones of that locality, and coming to this State and bringing his "flock" entirely through the influence of the MICHIGAN FARMER, as he tells us frankly in speaking of its value and merits. We find him a most genial man, thoroughly posted and wedded to his "beauties," but earnest as ever in his efforts to improve them, and stock men should hail his advent into the State. When the time comes this fall, when sheep are somewhere near their best, we shall have another look over his flock and give them a more extended notice. His two Ayrshires are quite noted, one of them having made a milk record for one week of 60 lbs per day, and 19 5-16 lbs of butter in the same time.

Thomas Gundry has the model farm of the county, so far as we have seen; it is 160 acres in extent, produces splendidly and is well and thoroughly farmed. In stock we find the four-year-old roan Shorthorn bull Gen. Sherman, well bred, a good sire, and twenty head of grade and thoroughbred females, tracing to imp. Stapleton Lass family. Also a flock of 140 grade sheep, and 40 registered ones tracing to New York flocks, with a twoyear-old stock ram D. P. Dewey 279, and a party of 16 two-year-old rams in good shape for the western trade.

The hour was so late that we could only get a darkened (but not through a glass) sight of the farm of N. C. Tupper and his flock of registered sheep. This is sometimes our fate, for when we called on D. P. Dewey-at a set time, he had forgotten it in the hurry of harvesting, and as here we left without interviewing him as we had designed to. L. C. Perry has a choice 130 acre farm,

and there being a splendid bed of clay upon it, there has been a tile factory located upon it. The tile is proving very satisfactory. Here is found a good party of thoroughbred sheep, with stock ram from the flock of Geo. W. Stuart. The farm is a good one, and much tiling has been done on it. George H. Chapel has 190 acres in his

farm, and is one of the most intelligent and active farmers in the town. Has good buildings on it. It required a long time in getting it in this condition. Has good grade stock; farm always yields well; this year has 40 acres of wheat, more then an average.

5th Avenue home; and quite as much too of his party of registered Merinos and stock ram bought from Geo. W. Stuart and John T. Rich.

Geo. W. Belford tells us as we drive by that he wants the FARMER, thinks it worth the price, points out to us his fine breeding mares that he is breeding to received it, for the reason that I have not Percherons, and shows a very fine colt of proved the death of my first husband. I am that breeding. ON THE WING.

(To be Continued.)

CHICAGO'S DISGRACE.

The live stock dealers of Chicago have long been considered as anything but an honorable lot of business men. They have inaugurated a system, or set of rules for doing business that enables them to collect tolls from every live stock feeder in the country who ships to that market. Their dishonest methods have become so notorious that they are injuring the trade of the city, and some of the dealers who have a little conscience left, or have become ashamed of the reputation they are getting, have been trying to have some of the most outrageous of their rules abolished. One of these is the absurd and dishonest manner they have of "docking" hogs. Under it a Chicago dealer is nominally paying more for hogs than is being paid at other points, but by judicious docking the amount of money paid the owner is always a great deal less. There is no redress for this injustice except to keep away from that market. The Chicago papers have been demanding more honest methods of doing business in the interest of the trade of the city, but so far without avail. In referring to this matter the Tribune of that

"To-day the members of the exchange will return to the plan of selling hogs provided for in Rule 19. Of the many plans suggested—and some of them were such as no honorably-disposed person could object to, none met the approval of packers. Throughout the entire tiations they have conducted themthe packers. selves like a parcel of school-boys, displaying neither dignity nor wisdom. Neither have they at any time manifested a disposition to deal fairly. The old system, with its boundless opportunities for fraud, was good enough for them, and any proposition looking to a reform was incontinently sat down upon. Their ently sat down upon. course during the present controversy leaves but one conclusion possible, and that is they have found the plan hitherto in vogue to be immensely profitable, and will not relinquish it until obliged to do so. A large share of the responsibility for the failure to accomplish a reform in the manner of selling hogs rests upon cer-

wrongs, and they should think twice before they bestow their favors upon those who in the present struggle have given aid and encouragement to the packers.

These packers place themselves in the position of a band of highwaymen, who charge the farmers toll for the privilege of allowing their produce to come to market. The only remedy is to ignore that market entirely until there is some protection to sellers.

The Boston Herald on Barnum.

The Barnum and London show, which is to exhibit here on Wednesday, August 20, is highly eulogized by the press. The Boston Herald says, after witnessing an exhibition in that city:

that city:

"No parade of any kind, of late years, has attracted more general attention, and all who witnessed the mile long line, with its multitude of attractions, were amply rewarded, for a finer display of the kind has never been made here by any showman. The street exhibition was but an earnest of the sights to be seen later under the enormous tents. A large audience was present at the afternoon performance, and a still larger one viewed that given in the evening. Visitors found in the first tent the much talked of "sacred white elephant" the most conspicuous object. The phant" the most conspicuous object. The famous beast stands on a high platform, covered with a net-work of gold cord, his tusks encircled with bands of the same precious metal, and his whole surroundings such as befitted a creature of his exalted rank. A bentied a creature of his examed faint. At bey of Burmese attendants cared for the beast with tender solicitude, and a band of the same nationality discoursed Wagnerian music from queer, squeaky wind instruments and doleful drums. "Toung Taloung" accepted all attentions with a rather bored air, and headly degreed to wave his trunk even when hardly deigned to wave his trunk even when hardly deigned to wave his trunk even when approached by a party of newspaper men; he has been interviewed so often that it is no longer a novelty. The sacred elephant is not white, but about the color of the ashes of a good cigar; on his forehead and trunk is a pink blaze, his ears are bordered with the same delicate tint, and pink splashes are visible along his flanks. His skin is much softer and recognitively the projection of the color of along his fianks. His skin is much softer and more pliable than the epidermis of the ordinary elephant, and is more sensitive, since he finches at a slight pinch which would be lost on the tough hide of his plebian brothers. His 'points,' as a horseman would say, are finer than those of others of his race, and in every way he seems an aristocrat, born to the purple. He was surrounded by an admirance never well the afternoon and events much

purple. He was surrounded by an admiring crowd all the afternoon and evening, much to the apparent disguet of his immediate neighbor, the monster 'Jumbo,' who, though he has increased nearly a foot in height and a ton in weight since he was last seen here, was comparatively neglected save the occasional parties of laughing children, who were allowed to mount his lofty back. 'Jumbo,' it is sad to say, has learned to chew tobacco, and now shifts his quid with the skill-of a veteran tar. Families from little-known races from the interior of Africa and Asia are here to be seen in their natural costumes alongside of American Indian tribes, and the comparison and contrast is very interesting to the visitors. Here also are to be seen giants and pigmies as well as numerous freaks of nature, all of Here also are to be seen giants and pigmies as well as numerous freaks of nature, all of which will repay inspection. In the second tent is a large and varied collection of animals, including some very rare specimens of both beasts and birds, and a tour of the cages furnishes an excellent course of natural history. The third tent, a mammoth pavillion under which 16,000 persons can be comfortably seated, is devoted to the circus proper. The word 'circus' is here used in its general sense, for the entertainment is by no means confined to the ring performances. In the center is a spacious platform or stage, flanked at either end by the conventional ring, and in all three of these divisions performances are given sim

of these divisions performances are given sim of these divisions performances are given sin ultaneously. A more varied programme has never been given here under canvas. The Elikott children gave their remarkable per-formances on the unicycle and bicycle, the three Fletchers displayed great skill on parlor skates, Ashley and Hess gave some humorous sketches on the rollers, and the Lorellas were seen in gratesque dances. The whole comsketches on the rollers, and the Lorellas were seen in grotesque dances. The whole com-pany of acrobats appeared in spring board leaps, somersalting and ground and lofty tum-biling. The performance concluded with hip-podrome sports, including flat races by jock-eys and ladies, Roman standing races, four-horse charlot races, races by elephants, cam-els, ponies, etc., all of which were contested with much spirit. A word remains to be said with much spirit. A word remains to be said for the fine appearance of everything connected with the show. The costumes are rich, new and elegant—dresses that might be shown with fine effect upon the stage of any first-class theatre. There is an entire absence of the hawking and vending nuisance, the sittings are comfortable and so arranged as to afford an uninterrupted view of the performance from every part of the tent, and the spectator only needs to be provided with three pairs of eyes to take in everything at a glance." with much spirit. A word remains to be said

Information Wanted.

William Wilson has a small farm, About 1858 my husband, Warren Baker, left thinks as much of it as Vanderbilt of his Batavia, N. Y., for Michigan; he was there white, 89½; No. 2 do., 84c; No. 2 red, 83½c. In was sent me to that effect. He was a farmer. I forget the name of the town in which hedied. and as I could neither read or write, and was left poor, I never heard of him again. I married a second time to one Adam Bowman, who died in Libby Rebel Prison. Twenty odd years ago I applied for a pension, but have not yet old and in very destitute circumstances. Will would be worth. any kind friend who knows the fact of Warren Baker's death please inform me? I invite the G. A. R. to assist me in the search. Mrs.

> port, Niagara County, N. Y. Will other Michigan papers please copy

> Mary Cordelia Bowman, care box 18, Lock-

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Noins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Sasy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free, Parties desiring information will be required to rend their full name and address to the office of the Farkins. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. (n order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 301 First Street, Detroit.

Wolf Teeth.

FOREST HILL, July 31, '84. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a gelding three they affect his eyes?

Answer .- To your first inquiry we would say let them alone. To your second we answer no. Popular opinion reverses our decision, but facts sustain it. The colt's mouth is not complete without wolf teeth. They are as natural and as regularly cut during the period of dentition, as are the incisors, molars, or canine teeth. The delusion is one of the many in years past, of which bots, the hooks, the stifle shoe in the horse, wolf in the tail, hollow horn, etc., in cattle, are fair examples, not recognized by the veterinary profession of the present time. The colt with weak eyes gives the warning, the mouth is examined, and when wolf teeth are present they must be knocked out to prevent the animal from going blind. In animals under two years old and unchanged. Quotations in this market are as the tooth is invariably broken off in the operation, leaving the root behind, which if injurious at all it must be the remaining part that is so. In animals of four or tain firms who have persistently refused to co-operate with the exchange. The friends of the countrymen in this matter worth speaking of, insuch cases the tooth worth speaking of, insuch cases the tooth cases the tooth speaking of the country worth speaking of the country wor are those who are trying to right their often can be picked out with the thumb

nail, usually however they are not found after three to four years old. To those who make ahobby of wolf teeth, we would say, examine the mouths of all two-yearold colts and you will find these teeth in
a majority of them and where the eyes
are perfectly good and remain so; try it
and be convinced of the fallacy. The
germs of these teeth are found in a cavity
immediately in front of the first molar
tooth in the upper jaw at birth. We have

were in the market for good steeers, but there
were none offered. Of Michigan cattle 21 steers av
less than Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:
Monday.—6 loads: two at \$15 50; one at \$15, \$14
\$13 50 and \$11.

Thresday.—30 loads: eight at \$14; seven at \$15, \$10 at
\$16, \$18 50 and \$12.

Wednesday.—28 loads: fifteen at \$15, \$10 at
\$16, \$18 50 and \$15; one at \$10.

Thursday.—28 loads: fifteen at \$15; four at
\$16, \$18 50 and \$15; one at \$10.

Thursday.—20 loads: eight at \$16; six at \$150.

Thursday.—26 loads: eight at \$16; six at \$150.

Thursday.—26 loads: fifteen at \$15; four at
\$16, \$18 50 and \$12.

Friday.—25 loads: eight at \$16; seven at \$14.

Friday.—25 loads: eight at \$16; six at \$150.

Thursday.—26 loads: were in the market for good steeers, but there
were none offered. Of Michigan cattle 21 steers av
185 los at \$3 50; 18 feeders av 972 lbs at \$3 50; 18 do av 982 lbs at \$3 50; 18 do av 796 lbs at \$3 80; 13 do av 578 lbs at \$3 50.

Thursday.—26 loads: wo at \$15 50; one at \$15.

Thresday.—36 loads: sight at \$16; six at \$15.

Thresday.—30 loads: eight at \$16; six at \$10.

Thresday.—30 loads: eight at \$16; six at \$16; say, examine the mouths of all two-yearimmediately in front of the lifet thought tooth in the upper jaw at birth. We have tooth in the upper jaw at birth. We have size.

Saturday.—34 loads: ten at \$15; eight at \$16; six at \$15 50; four at \$12; three at \$14; two at \$1275, one at \$14 50.

Harness Galls.

VOLINIA, Cass Co., Mich., Aug. 4th, 1884. terinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR -My horses' necks get sore, while giving them the best treatment and care we can. Will you please inform us what to use and how to manage? Yours respectfully, N. B. G.

Answer .- Bathe the sores two or thre times a day with the following: Tincture myrrh and water, equal parts. Keep the animals from work until healed. Clean the collars before using again.

Bovine Triplets.

BANKERS, July 31, '84. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a neighbor who has a cow that on the 7th day of March last gave birth to three calves, all were alive and have lived and done well, and weigh to-day 860 lbs.: they are entirely unlike in color. The largest one, a bull, is without horns, and is marked like the Holstein, black and white, the other bull is light is almost black, but has the points of the Jersey, with horns, They are all bright, straight, and beauties. I wish to ask if you have any knowledge of three calves, all one birth, and all living and doing

Answer .- Yes. In the year 1862 or '63, in the vicinity of Bordentown, New Jersey; thirty miles north of Philadelphia, a cow gave birth to three calves, one a bull, the other two heifers. They all did well. Several years later they were sold to a Bordentown butcher, who exhibited, and afterwards killed them as show beef. We have the photograph of the triplets.

Vol. 26 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book will be ready for delivery in about a month from this time. This volume will contain pedigrees of 4,119 bulls and 7,200 cows. These will bring the total number of pedigrees of bulls in the records of the American Shorthorn Association up to 58,552, and of pedigrees of cows, Mr. Wm. T. Bailey, Secretary of the Association, estimates there are about 50 per cent more. Although Vol. 26 is not yet out of the hands of the binder, over 5,000 pedigrees for Vol. 27 have already been accepted; a much larger number have been re ceived but not yet examined.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Aug. 12, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,243 bbls. against 960 the previous week, and 2,087 bbls. for orresponding week last year. Shipments, 1,381 a little more activity in the movement of stock. There is a general belief that, in view of the heavy decline in wheat flour must follow. Quota-

1	tions yesterday were as lonows.			
	Michigan white wheat, choice\$4 Michigan white wheat, roller process Michigan white wheat, patents5 Minnesotas, bakers5	50	@4 @5	75
1	Michigan white wheat, patents, 5	75	@6	00
1	Minnesotas, bakers 5	00	@5	2
-1	Minnesotas, patents 6	50	600	10
1	Rye 3	75	@3	8

at a decline of 4c from Saturday's closing figures. Sales were 125 car-loads, the largest portion being values closed at the following range August, 88%c; September, 88%c; October, 88%c. In red wheat futures closed as follows: August 834: Sentember, 8416c: October, 8514c. The sales of futures were 70,000 bu. Corn .- Market dull and depressed. No. 2 is

quoted at 56c per bu., with buyers offering 55 1/2 c Rejected sold yesterday at 54c. Oats .- Nothing doing. The only sales yester

day were by sample at 381/4c per bu. No graded oats were sold, and it is difficult to say what they Feed .- Very quiet. Bran could be sol 1 at \$12 50

@13; coarse middlings would bring about \$13 00@ 13 50, and fine do \$15@16. Corn meal is quiet at about \$22 for coarse and \$25@27 for fine. Beans .- Nothing doing. Pickers are qu

at \$2 30@2 35 for their best stock, and \$1 50@1 90 for unpicked. Butter-The market is a little firmer; choice fresh packed will bring about 17c, with 15@16c the price paid for most of the receipts. Good

creamery is quiet at 20@23c per lb. Cheese .- Market steady and higher. Receipts re quite large. Full cream State ranges at about

9@9%c per lb. Part skims are selling at 6@7c. Eggs.-Market quiet and lower at 14@14%c per

Dried Apples.-Dried apples are dull at 60 B b. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@12%c \$ Honey.-Market dull at 14@16c per ' .lbar

atter price for fine white comb. Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33@35c ? 10 tock, and 28@30c from first hands. Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations as \$2 25@2 50 per bbl. for Southern.

es-The market has been well supplied at \$1 25@1 35 per bbl. for southern. State, 40c per Hops.-Market quiet, quotations are 35c \$

at \$3 00 per bu., and Lawtons at \$4. Whortleber years old that has what are called wolf ries in large supply at \$2 75@3 00 per bu., the teeth. What shall I do for him? Will latter for Lake Superior. Grapes, 8c ? 10., or \$10 per stand. Melons .- Offerings of watermelons are free and

Small Fruits.-Wild blackberries are selling

b. in stock.

they are selling at \$15@20. Receipts of nutmege are light, and but few can be had; they are quoted at \$5@7 per 100. Pears.-Common fruit, \$2@2 25 per bbl.; Bart letts at \$3@3 25.

Apples.—Shipping stock quoted at \$2@2 50 per bbl. There is a great deal of worthless stock on the market which sells at any price. Peaches,-Few offerings; choice fruit would

Tomatoes. - Good stock commands \$1 25@1 50 Vegetables .- Cabbages, \$1 25 per bbl. green corn, 10c per doz.; celery, 35c per doz. unches: beets, \$1 50@1 75 per bbl.; turnips, \$1 75 per bbl.; nutmeg melons, \$6@8 per 100.

being offered at 50c per pair. Provisions.-Market rather easier for barreled pork, but at an advance from prices of a week ago; lard is quiet and steady; smoked meats active; tallow and mess and dried beef steady

Poultry. - Receipts light; a few chickens are

е	follows:					
1	Mess, new	16	75	0	17	00
	Family doClear do	17	00	0	17	25
-	Clear do	1	19 5	00	20	00
rΙ	Lard in tierces, per B		79	40		8
٠.	Lard in kegs, per b			40		8%
t	Hams, per D			0		1316
.	Shoulders, per Ib		83	10		9
4	Choice bacon, per D		93	400		10
b	Shoulders, per b	12	00	0	12	50

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Aug. 11th.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Receipts 4,200. Market active and a shade higher. Hogs, receipts, 18,000; demand brisk, and prices 5@10 cents per hundred

BUFFALO. - Cattle, receipts 3,000, market fairly active, and 15@25 cents per hundred higher. Sheep, receipts, 6,500; demand active, market steady at former quotations. Hogs, receipts, 6,500; market opened dull, closed active; grassers 5@10 cents per hundred lower; other grades un

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Aug. 9, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yards

	No.	No.	Hogs.
Chelsea		240.	85
			80
Columbiaville	20		
Dexter	. 7		30
Fowerville	8	78	12
Flint	22		
Grand Ledge	7	77	12
Howell	25	4.4	
Taskess	20 .	***	17
Jackson		26	24
Lansing		203	51
Mt. Morris	27		
Portland	50		79
Plymouth	38		
Williamston	34		
Webberrille	04	• • •	17
Webberville	22		27
Total	260	379	354

CATTLE. The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards umbered 260 head, against 167 last week. The eccipts of western cattle were the smallest we nave had in several weeks, the sharp advance in common cattle in the west during the past week esulting in Detroit buyers taking only about half their usual number. The whole supply was rather less than the trade here could handle, and buyers were not slow in taking hold, the receipts being being closed out early at an advance of 25 cents per hundred over last week's rates on common grades, and for anything good enough to go east, shippers paid strong prices for. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Purdy sold Burt Spencer 17 half fatted steers av 1,170 lbs at \$4 75, less \$15 on the lot, and 7 stockers av 750 lbs at \$3 85.

Beardslee sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3 75.

Ramsey sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 727 lbs at \$3 55, and 5 coarse ones av 830 lbs at \$3.

Gleason sold Switzer & Ackley 19 stockers av 782 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 bulls av 685 lbs at \$2 50.

Jedle sold Switzer & Ackley 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,090 lbs at \$4 75, and a bull weighing 1,300 lbs at \$3 25.

White sold Switzer & Ackley 9 stockers av 807

1,300 lbs at \$3 25.

White sold Switzer & Ackley 9 stockers av 807 lbs at \$3 60, and 2 bulls av 890 lbs at \$3.

Sly sold Burt Spencer 18 fair shippping steers av 1,360 lbs at \$5 75, and 20 half fatted ones av 1,176 lbs at \$5.

White sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,355 lbs at \$4 694.

it \$4 62½
Wreford & Beck sold Reid 10 mixed westerns Wreford & Beck sold Reid 10 mixed westerns av 929 lbs at \$4, and 10 av 836 lbs at \$3 90.

Veet sold Hulbert 15 stockers av 784 lbs at \$3 80, and 6 av 825 lbs at \$3 87.6.

Plotts sold \$\formal{8}\text{witzer} & Ackley 9 stockers av 815 lbs at \$4 and 3 av 906 lbs at \$3 75.

Sweet sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 618 lbs at \$3 55; 10 stockers to Switzer & Ackley av 842 lbs at \$3 85, and 5 bulls av 700 lbs at \$3 65.

Sullivan sold McIatire 13 mixed westerns av 792 lbs at \$3 40, and 24 to McGee av 800 lbs at \$3 15.

\$3 15.
Sullivan & Flieschman sold Duff & Caplis 50 mixed westerns av 1,010 lbs at \$3 80, and 29 to Stucker av 724 lbs at \$3 10.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 379, against 330 week. The receipts were of poor quality, but buyers took them at last week's rates.

Beardslee sold Fitzpatrick 53 av 75 lbs at \$3 25. and 19 lambs av 57 lbs at \$4 50.
Tinkham sold Fitzpatrick 75 av 77 lbs at \$3 40.
Lovely sold Fitzprick 54 av 70 lbs at \$3 15.
Stott sold Andrews 46 av 68 lbs at \$3.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 354, against 178 ast week. The hog market ruled active, the supply not being equal to the demand. The compe ition for the receipts was sharp, and they were closed out at an advance of a strong 25 cents per

nundred over the rates of last week. Several more loads could have been disposed of at full

Stevens sold Webb Bros 94 av 162 lbs at \$5.50. Ramsey sold Moynehan 22 av 102 lbs at \$5.50. Smith sold Webb Bros 77 av 173 lbs at \$4.47\2, Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 63 av 212 lbs Ramsey sold Durfee 81 av 164 lbs at \$5 50. Beardslee sold Rauss 17 av 110 lbs at \$5 50.

King's Yards. Monday, Aug. 11, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 213 head of cattle on sale. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the receipts were closed out at fully stronger prices than those ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday. The quality of the offerings did not show any improvement there being but few that averaged above commo McHugh sold Hersch 4 fair butchers' steers and

eifers av 820 lbs at \$4 75.
Kalaher sold Oberhoff 3 fair butchers' cows av Kalaher sold Oberhoff 3 fair butchers' cows av 1,033 lbs at \$4.25.
Wallace sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$4.
Anstey sold Loosemore 2 coarse cows av 840 lbs at \$3.25, and a bull weighing 780 lbs at \$3.
Church sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,013 lbs at \$4.25.
Anstey sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' cows av 1,020 lbs a: \$4.25, and a thin one weighing 940 lbs at \$4.25.

st \$4.

Church sold sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 4 head
of fair butchers' stock av 955 lbs at \$4.25.

Oberhoff sold Genther a mixed lot of 6 head of
fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$4.60, and 6 to
Knoch av 1,035 lbs at the same price.

Purdy sold Hersch 3 thin butchers' steers av 840

sold Sullivan 5 fair butchers' steers av 25 lbs at \$4 80. Waters sold Kraft 4 thin butchers' steers av 965

lbs at \$4.65.

McHugh sold Meyers 2 thin heifers av 690 lbs at \$4, and 2 av 645 lbs at \$3.50.

Kalaher sold sold Switzer & Ackley 5 stockers av 718 lbs at \$3.30.

Purdy sold Switzer & Ackley 6 stockers av 860 lbs at \$4, and one weighing 590 lbs at \$3.25.

McHugh sold Petz 6 thin butchers' steers and heifers av 840 lbs at \$4.50.

meetings south retz o thin outchers: steers and cleffers av 840 lbs at \$450.

Platt sold Switzer & Ackley 5 stockers av 6:0 bs at \$315.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 9 head of thin outchers' stock av 805 lbs at \$362%.

Oberhoff sold Tiefer 4 thin butchers' steers av 6:007 lbs at \$460. 1,007 lbs at \$4 60.

McHugh sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 732 lbs at \$3 25. SHEEP.

Wallace sold Morey 59 av 78 lbs at \$350. Adams sold Fitzpatrick 44, part lambs, at \$4.25 bs, av 73 lb \$4.25. Clark sold Fitzpatrick 121 av 79 lbs at \$3.50. Church sold Morey 58 av 92 lbs at \$3.90.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 7,160, against 6,107 the prerious week. The cattle market opened up moderately active on Monday with 140 car loads on sale. The offerings were of better quality than usual, there being a smaller proportion of thin grassy cattle. For best steers prices were 10 @15 cents higher than the Monday previous,

these of very common quality. Several buyer were in the market for good steeers, but ther

Chicago.

vious week. Shipments 12,667. The cattle market but Friday's receipts were exceptionally larg ping grades, and 10@15 cents on butchers' stock closing at the following

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. THORBURN.

SEED WHEAT

Democrat, grown 'n Canada the past four years. A favorite wheat, hardy white chaff, bearded head; amber grain, free from Midge-clean bright straw; stands up well, yielding 30 to 0 bush per acre this year. The change of seed from Canada to the U.S. is most b neficial, and we know this wheat will give satisfaction. Also Martin Amber and Hybrid Mediterra-

PEARCE, WELD & CO., London, Canada.

Porter, Cass Co., contains over 100 head of Purebred Poland China swine; blood of the Butlers, Corwins, Samboe, and U. S. 1305 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, au12-1y Constantine, St. Jo. Co., Mich.

The woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you raise sweet cream from sweet milk; you have sweet milk to feed which trebles its value. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Address r. Agents wanted. Address FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., FLINT, MICE. 12-13t

FARM FOR SALE.

A First Class farm, situated near Woodward Avenne, six miles from Detroit City limits, two miles south of Royal Oak; consains 60 acres, all except four acres of woodland under good cultivation; good two-story bouse, containing 10 rooms milk and vegetable cellar, brick foundation, good barn, and two first-class never-failing wells, best of water, large hennery, capable of holding 500 hens, fine apple orchard, 100 good bearing trees; farm well fenced and in good condition; will be sold cheap. Address C. A. WARREN, mr4-



SHEEP.—Receipts, 25,500 against 33,600 the pre SHEEF.—Receipts, 25,500 against 33,600 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 38 car loads, of fair average quality. There was a fair demand from country buyers, but shippers only took hold to a limited extent. Prices averaged about the same as on the Monday previous. On Tuesday and Wednesday the demand was light and prices weakened. Common to fair 70 to 80 lb sheep sold at \$203; fair to good 70 to 80 lb, \$363 85; 80 to 90 lb, \$3636390; 90 to 100 lb, \$390,04 25; 110 to 120 lb, \$4230450. We note sales of 157 Michigan sheep av 80 lbs at \$3716; 83 av 93 lbs at \$4 35; 196 av 83 lbs at \$3 85; 196 av 86 lbs at \$4 10; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4 60; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4 60; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4 60; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$4.0; 87 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4.0; 53 do av 56 lbs at \$5.0 looks av 57 lbs at \$4.0; 50 lbs av 57 l

CATTLE.-Receipts 33,408, against 31,356 the pre

opened up on Monday with 5,700 head on sale There was no material change in the price of shipping steers. Sales ranged from \$4 50@4 75 for common grassers, to \$6 75@6 85 for choice corn fed, the bulk going at \$5@6 50. Native butchers' stock was not in active demand, but the sharp advance in Texans helped the market, and sales were made at an advance of 10@15 cents. Inferior to good cows sold at \$2 40@4, and light butchers' steers at \$4 25@4 60. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday shipping stock advanced 10@15 cents, and butchers' stock 15@20 cents. There was no change on Thursday. being made at a decline of 15@25 cents on ship On Saturday the market ruled slow but steady for native stock, with a slight decline in Texans,

QUOTATIONS:

Veals—Per 100 lbs. 90.432, against 62,321 last week. Shipments 25,559. The supply of hogs on Monday numbered 21,000. There was a bad break in the hog market, prices ranging 156,20 cents per hundred lower than on Saturday. Poor to prime' light sold at \$5 30,65 80; inferior n ixed to choice heavy, \$5 30,65 80; with skips and culls at \$46,515. The receipts were considerably lighter on Tuesday, and prices advanced 56,010 cents, and this was followed on Wednesday by another advance of 10 @15 cents. The market on Thur-day was again in sellers favor, buyers having to stand another advance of 56,10 cents. There was a slight reaction on Friday and prices dropped £6,10 cents. On Saturday the receipts were moderate and the market dull, closing with poor to prime light selling at \$5 30,66 10; inferior mixed to choi e havy, \$5 30,66 05, with skips and culls at \$4,65 25.

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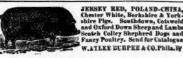
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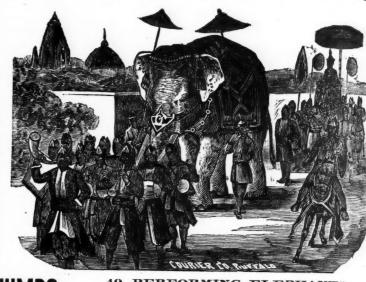


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